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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 299 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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Mao Arrives In Moscow

CHINA'S RED LEADER SPRINGS SURPRISE

Russia's Help Acknowledged

LONDON, December 16. (PTI)-Reuter):
CHINESE Communist leader Mao. Tse-Tung has arrived in Moscow, the Moscow Radio reported tonight.

He was met by Deputy Prime Minister M. Vyachessiav Molotov, Marshal Bulganian and Deputy Foreign Minister M. Andrei Gromyko, the radio added.

Mao was also met by members of his Government's Embassy, headed by the Ambassador, and by members of other diplomatic missions, including the Czechoslovak, Korean, Bulgarian, Rumania, Mangolian, Albanian, Polish and East German missions, the broadcast said.

Mr. N. V. Rochin, Soviet Ambassador to the Chinese People's Republic, arrived in Moscow at he same time.

A guard of honour lined up at the station, which was decorated with Chinese and Russian flags. During the ceremony at the station, Mao said it was the main task of the Chinese Communist and Soviet Governments to strengthen their friendship "and to lead the struggle for peace".

"For many years the Soviet people and the Soviet Government have repeatedly given aid to the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people" he declared.

"These acts of friendship on the part of the Soviet people and the Government which the Chinese people received during the days of their severe trials will never be forgotten".

RED CHINA ARMY ENTER TUNG HING

Town Near Indo-China Border

HANOI, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter):—General Alessandri, Commanding French Forces in Tongking (North-Eastern area of Indo-China bordering on China) said today that a company of Chinese Communist regular troops had moved into Tung Hing, opposite the Indo-Chinese town of Moncay.

Tung Hing was captured by Communist guerillas a few days ago.

The rest of General Chen Keng's armies is heading for Lung Chow further north on the Indo-China border, and is expected soon to arrive in Kwangsi Province near the Indo-Chinese town of Lagson.

ANOTHER PLANNING COMMISSION?

Possible Coordinator

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

The Government of India are likely to set up a planning commission, it is learnt. According to the scheme, the commission will consist of at least three members. It will recommend its proposals to the Cabinet Economy Committee for examination and possible implementation.

A question asked here in this connection is, What planning will this commission do? It is a matter of common knowledge that Government had to stop all grants and loans to provinces for development purposes for want of money. They also had to cut down drastically their development budget for the same reasons. In fact, according to the present calculations there is no money to undertake any fresh development project till March 3, 1951.

It is said that setting up a planning commission at this juncture would be tantamount to a fraud on the public, apart from it increasing the budget deficit. The Commission, however, would be useful if it were intended to coordinate interministerial and intergovernmental development. Here again, the Commission could not have more power or authority than the Government of India have at present. It would be futile to imagine that a commission would be able to bring about coordination where the Government of India have failed, so far as the Provinces are concerned.

As for interministerial coordination, there are at least two coordinating committees already, namely, the Economic Committee and the Priority Committee. What hope then could there be for a commission to secure coordination where Ministers are openly inciting members of Parliament against Sardar Patel's award?

FATAL DRINK

KANPUR, Dec. 16 (PTI).

One man died on the spot and three others were taken to hospital in an unconscious condition after they had drunk out a drum they had found in a railway station waiting room here thinking it was liquor.

The drum containing some medicine had been left in the charge of the waiting room attendant at Kanpur Central Station by a travelling salesman. As soon as the salesman had left for his rounds the attendant and his friends are reported to have got down to drinking the 'liquor', with disastrous results.

U.N. Social Council Meeting Ends

MANY WELFARE PLANS ADOPTED

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 16. (PTD): The United Nations Social Council ended its two-week session here after adopting a comprehensive programme of welfare work to be submitted in the form of a report to the Economic and Social Council, cables D. P. Wagle PTI Correspondent.

This was the fifth session of the Council and the next will be held in April 1, 1950. India's representative on the Commission was Mr. Bharatan Kumarappa.

The Commission gave particular attention to the problems of housing shortage as affecting the world, crime prevention and aid to physically handicapped persons, and suggested work programmes in those fields.

7,75,000 Congress Members In Berar

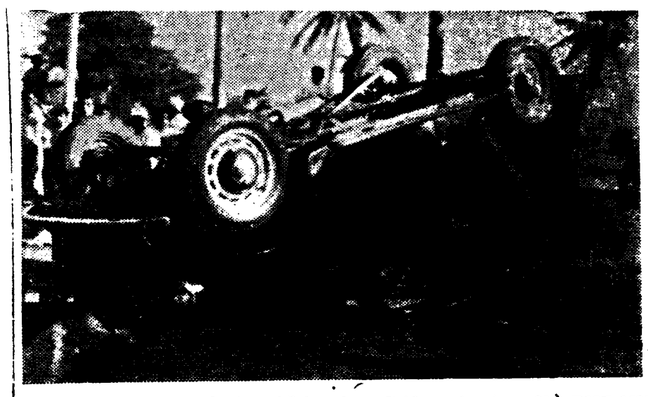
(From Our Correspondent.)
AKOLA, Dec. 16: About 7,75,000 primary members of the Congress have been enrolled so far in four districts of Berar according to the information received by the Vidarbha P.C.C Darwha taluq is leading enrolling 64,169 members.

Ban On Weapons Lifted In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

After nearly 42 months, Section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act has been lifted in the Ahmedabad municipal area. This order banned the carrying of weapons by citizens. The ban followed the first great riot that broke out on June 19, 1946.

City Car Accident



A car accident occurred at Cadel Road on Friday when car No. BMZ 1680 collided with another car. The car is seen here overturned.

INTERIM RELIEF FOR BANK EMPLOYEES

All-India Tribunal Awards 33-P. C. More D. A.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16, (PTI).

THE All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) has awarded an interim relief of 33-1/3 per cent increase in the dearness allowance to employees of banks in Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Kanpur, Banaras and Gorakhpur, it is learnt.

Employees of non-Scheduled Banks and of banks which showed a loss for the last two years at those places and employees of all banks at other places in the U.P. have been allowed an increase of 25 per cent in the dearness allowance. The interim award has been made effective from January 1, 1949.

FOR BOMBAY BANKS

For banks in Bombay, the Tribunal has awarded interim relief only to the employees of those which were not covered by the awards given by Mr. Justice Divatia in 1947 and 1948.

In the case of such employees three-fourths of the pay which would have been admissible under the award of Mr. Justice Divatia is deducted from the total of the pay and allowances earned by an employee, the balance being treated as the dearness allowance earned. Where that dearness allowance is less than what the employee would have got on the basis of the award of Mr. Justice Divatia, the difference has been ordered to be paid as interim relief. Where the total of the pay and allowances now being paid is less than 3/4ths of the pay that would have been admissible under the said award, the full dearness allowance permissible under that award has been ordered to be paid as interim relief. The award is effective from June 1, 1949.

MINIMUM PAY

The following minimum scales of pay and dearness have been awarded in the case of banks in Delhi, East Punjab and Bihar:

DELHI AND EAST PUNJAB:—Clerk's pay and dearness allowance (A class banks) Rs. 60 and Rs. 30; B Class banks: Rs. 60 and Rs. 25, C class banks: Rs. 55 and Rs. 25; Subordinate Staff's Pay and Dearness Allowance A class banks: Rs. 25 and Rs. 25; B class banks: Rs. 25 and Rs. 20; C class banks: Rs. 22 and Rs. 18.

BIHAR: Clerk's pay and dearness allowance: A class banks: Rs. 60 and Rs. 25; B class banks: Rs. 57 and Rs. 25; C class banks: Rs. 55 and Rs. 20. Subordinate staff's pay and dearness allowance: A class banks: Rs. 25 and Rs. 20; B class banks: Rs. 23 and Rs. 18; C class banks: Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.

These rates have been made effective from June 1, 1949.

PATNA STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

Demand For Living Space

PATNA, Dec. 16. (PTD): Seventeen students were taken into custody here when police broke a students' procession which demontsrated and shouted slogans before the provincial secretariat as a protest against enhanced fees and shortage of hostel accommodation in the province.

The procession was organised by the Communist-sponsored Provincial Students' Federation. They demanded that the Dharbhanga Palace and other big private buildings should be requisitioned to make good the shortage of hostel accommodation for students.

Several of the students resisted the police and had to be bodily lifted into police-vans.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE TO MEET ON DEC. 20

Kannadigas' Protest To Be Discussed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16. (PTD): The Congress Working Committee at its meeting here on Dec. 20 is likely to discuss the resolution passed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee protesting "against the failure of the Congress Working Committee to form a United Karnatak Province," it was learned from Congress sources here.

KASHMIRIS SUPPORT MEDIATION MOVE

SRINAGAR, Dec 16, (PTI): A special meeting of prominent workers and officers of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference held here yesterday endorsed the stand taken by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Kashmir Premier, Sheiti Mohammad Abdullah on the principle of Mediation in the solution of Kashmir dispute.

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA

Dr. Soekarno Elected

BATAVIA, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, was today elected first President of the United States of Indonesia.

The formal installation of the President will take place tomorrow.

FRENCH RECOGNITION TO NEW CHINA

Two U. S. Generals In Saigon

SAIGON (Indo-China), Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Two American Generals arrived here today to discuss with French High Commissioner, M. Leon Pignon, and Service Chiefs the consequences of France's forthcoming recognition of the Chinese Communist Government.

French civil and military officials here today again denied all knowledge of a report that General Pai had arranged to transfer his men to the Vietnamese forces as "volunteers".

BURMA TAKES STEPS TO KEEP OUT CHINESE REDS

RANGOON, Dec. 16. (PTI-Reuter): A Burma Government spokesman declared today that there was no truth in Toungoo broadcasts that Chinese Communist troops had already entered Burma

The spokesman repeated the statement made two days ago by Foreign Minister U. E. Maung that there were no Chinese nationalist troops within 50 miles of the Burma-China border.

Foreign Minister Maung earlier said that the Burma territory adjoining China was in the hands of Kachins who were loyal to the Burma Government.

The Government, he said, had taken what precautions were possible to prevent Chinese forces crossing into Burma. Any who did so would be treated according to international law.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister also said that Burma was recognising communist China, and an announcement would be made tomorrow.

SUBJECTED TO ATROCITIES

U. S. Consul-General On Treatment In Mukden

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Angus Ward, former United States Consul-General in Mukden, reported here that he and his staff were threatened with firearms and denied medical treatment by the Chinese Communists for months before they were set free.

Mr. Ward said they were detained under atrocious conditions and were subjected to "perversions of justice".

Give Us Tea Or Die!

FEROZEPORE, Dec. 16. (PTI).

Four people at Phide near Ferozepore were shot dead by certain gunmen when they refused to serve tea to them.

It is stated that four gunmen called at the shack of some bazogars (professional acrobats) on Wednesday night and asked for tea. When the demand was refused they shot dead two men and two women and disappeared.

"FLYING MOTH" MISSING

NAGPUR, Dec. 16 (PTI): A Tiger-moth, belonging to the local Flying Club has been missing. Its trainer-pilot is its only occupant.

According to information available in Bombay tonight, three search parties organised by the Central Provinces and Berar Flying Club, scoured the countryside. But no trace of the aircraft could be found.

The Civil Aviation authorities are understood to have signalled all the airlines in the region and all aircraft crossing the area to be on the look out for the missing aircraft.

NAMING OF THE CAPITAL

Andhra's Immediate Problem

VIJAYAVADA, Dec. 16, (PTD: The immediate issue facing the Partition Council set up by the Government of Madras is the naming of the seat of administration of the Andhra Province, said Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress and Member of the Partition Council.

Mr. Venkata Rao said that exhaustive answers to the questionnaire of the Central Government would take a long time, at least till the beginning of April 1950. However, he was confident that the Madras Government solution, which would be workable, offered prospects of immediate separation of Andhra. Definitive action ushering in the Andhra Province on the day of India declaring herself a Republic mainly rested with the Government of India, he added.

MEN OF THE SEA WORTH KNOWING

Messages For India's First Navy Day—Today

WITH the advent of freedom, and the rise to her new status in international affairs as a stablising influence for peace, and with her strategic situation in the Indian Ocean, India now takes on new responsibilities as a sea power.

Nearer home, with a 4,000-mile-long coastline to defend, and her dependence upon sea-borne trade for essential supplies, India needs a strong Navy to safeguard her own security and economy.

Hitherto, the burden of her defence at sea has been borne to a great extent by the British Navy; and until World War II, India's Navy has remained a relatively small force. Plans are now being laid, however, for building up her Navy to a size and strength commensurate with India's present needs.

Building up a strong Navy, however, cannot be accomplished overnight. It is a task which requires the determined endeavour of a whole nation, calling for co-operation and an understanding of the problems involved by all citizens.

NAVY DAY is intended to bring the Navy closer to the people of India, so that they may get to know the fighting men and ships of their Navy and develop a better understanding of the functions, ideals and traditions of the Navy.

From Prime Minister

The Indian Navy in relation to the Army and the size of the country is one of our smallest Services Except in our sea ports it is not very well known. I wish our people would get to know it better, for it is well worth know-

(See Pages 10 & 11) ...

ing. It is an essential part of our Defence Organisation and wherever I have come in contact with its officers and ratings, I have been impressed by them. They are a fine body of men and I have heard praise of them in other countries, wherever they have gone.

I welcome therefore the celebration of Navy Day on December 17 and I hope this celebration will bring our young men in the Navy in closer touch with our people generally.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

From Defence Minister

I am very happy to send this message on this the first occasion on which delebrate the Nacy Day after the attainment of Independence. Freedom brings to us not only honour

(Continued on Page 7)

A Tradition

OFFICERS and men of the Indian Navy will endeavour to build up a tradition of patriotism, discipline and utter loyalty to the State in no way inferior to the great example of the British Navy. May God bless the sailors of India and may the annual Navy Day be an occasion of joy and increasing confidence.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

DR. J. MEHTA TO BE SAURASHTRA'S NEW PREMIER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

It is reliably learnt that Dr. Jivraj Mehta will be the new Premier of the Saurashtra Government. Mr U. N. Dhebar has decided to resign.

It is further learnt that the new Ministry will be sworn in on January 19.

Mr. U. N Dhebar meanwhile has decided to reorganise the Congress and plunge into public life once again. Sardar Patel has been informed of the decision.

The Congress Party is expected to elect Dr. Jivraj Mehta as Leader of the party on January 18.

8 MAUNDS OF WHEAT HIDDEN IN SEWER

Attempt To Avoid Official Detection

KANPUR, Dec. 16, (PTI): About eight maunds of wheat were found rotting inn a sewer here by sweepers.

The police thought the wheat was dumped by one who wished to conceal it from the authorities following a raid in that locality after the introduction of total rationing in the city from October 15.

NO DATE FIXED FOR REFERENDUM

Discussions In France

PARIS, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): France and India have not yet fixed a date for the referendum to decide whether the four French settlements in India shall stay in the French Union or join India, Indian Embassy officials said today.

Tentative date for the referendum in Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanoan and Mahe, they said, still fell in the second half of February, but might be altered before the current negotiations ended. M. Jean Le Quraneau, Minister for Overseas France, has not gone further than saying the referendum would probably take place in February or March.

Sardar H. S. Malik, Indian Ambassador to France, M. Daniel Levi, French Ambassador to India, and Government of India officials are now conferring on the date and other details in New Delhi.

LIE NOT STANDING FOR U. N. POST AGAIN

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, announced today that he would not be a candidate for re-election when his term expired in 1951.

Mr. Lie said his hope that the East-West "cold war" was turning into a "cold peace" had apparently been too optimistic.

"We are still in the period of cold war", he said.

Mr. Lie said the recent Assembly session "dis a great deal of solid and constructive work".

EARLY LEGISLATION TO RUN SHOLAPUR MILLS

Nanda Hopes It Would Take Back 6,000 Operatives

BOMBAY, Friday.

THAT the legislation to restart the Sholapur Mills would be put through very soon, was reiterated by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay at a press conference at the Secretariat today. He expected that this would provide employment for about 6,000 operatives among those who have been rendered jobless due to the closure of the Mill.

Giving the latest position with regard to the closed and partly closed mills in the Province, the Minister stated that the number of mills entirely closed today, was 15, and the number of partially closed mills was 20. The two together had created unemployment for 37,631 persons. Besides, 18 mills had given notice of closure, which would affect 18,862 persons. As against this, seven mills had withdrawn the notice of partial closures, two closed mills had resumed working, on which had reduced its shifts had reverted to normal and one other had expressed its intention of starting work from the beginning of January. The reopening of mills which were closed partly or wholly would absorb 10,641 workers.

GRAVE THREAT

Mr. Nanda expressed his fear with regard to the grave "threat on the horizon", which was the fall in raw cotton imports. He feared that this might aggravate the disturbing position with regard to textile unemployment. But, this could not be helped as nearly a million bales of cotton imported from Pakistan were now cut off. At the tripartite conference this morning, between labour interests, Millowners representatives and Government this insufficiency of raw cotton had been emphasised. The industry had been perturbed at the prospects, and he feared that unless the fall in imports was made good, the whole textile position, both with regard to production as well as textile labour would be affected.

At the morning's conference, it had been decided that the Government of Bombay should take up with the Government of India, the question of cotton shortage and that the Government of Bombay should also consider the advisability of taking over two or three economic units and running them just as in the case of the Sholapur Mills. They would also get in touch with the managements of some closed mills and find out what their intentions were regarding their mills, what were the obstacles in their way and whether they had any suggestions to make.

NEWSPAPERS' CLOSE-DOWN

To a specific question, about the unemployment caused by the closure of a newspaper in Bombay, as the management thought that the award was excessive, Mr. Nanda said, "If a particular press stops functioning because it feels the award was excessive what can be done about it? It is a judicial award and it must be regarded as fair. How can I say it was excessive?" Mr. Nanda said that a closure was not necessarily a lock-out, and Government would not allow any press to reduce the award.—But, if workers voluntarily accepted less, he had nothing to say. He hoped labour would not do such a thing.

The Minister mentioned that in order to counter textile unemployment, Government had adopted certain measures, like decasualisation, training for alternative employment, providing work when possible and the immediate appointment of a committee, which thoroughly examined the question.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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@ one anna per rupee

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To be paid in advance

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Read.... "Cricket Thrills" by Gulamali Habib. contains beautiful pictures, articles cartoons. Price -/8/- annas only. Available everywhere or from Publishers: Streamline Agency, 195, Hornby Rd. Bombay. (1451)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Fruito-sol Drives Away Indigestion, Constipation. Avoids Scurvey, Rickets, Beri-Beri. Purifies Blood, Invigorates body. Stockists wanted immediately. Apply: Mail—India, Bombay 19. —(1452)

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 647

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Secondhand Cards, Slubbings, Inters, Rovings and Spinning Frames in first class running condition. Machines recently replaced from working Cotton Mill will be preferred. Reply giving detailed particulars to Box No. 6633 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

The Premier Life and General Insurance Co, Ltd., Madras, declaring handsome bonus to its Life Policyholders and offering Accident and Permanent Disability Benefits without payment of any extra premium invites applications from respectable persons for Chief Agency in unrepresented areas on most lucrative and attractive terms. (6630 A)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Landlords have only one opportunity in a year to get rateable values of their properties reduced to pay lesser Municipal Taxes. Write Taxation Relief & General Agencies (Regd.), Examiner Building, Fort, Bombay. (1438)

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Singhanee Lecturer in Pharmacy in the scale of Rs. 200-20-400-25-500, plus the usual D.A. and the benefits of the University Provident Fund.

Six type-written copies of the application made on the prescribed form, together with six copies of testimonials, should be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar, University of Bombay, Fort Bombay 1 on or before the 15th January 1950. Further details and forms of application can be had from the Registrar.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay 7th December, 1949. (6638)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Bombay Municipality (By order of the Municipal Commissioner) invites tenders for the supply of the following materials during the year 1950-51:-

(1) Beltings, Hair, Canvas and Patent; (2) Electric Accessories, (3) Electric Fans, Ceiling & Table; (4) Grease, etc.; (5) Hoses, Rubber and I. R. Lined; (6) Polish Metal and Bcot; (7) Oils, Furnace and Diesel, H. P. and Light; (8) Oil Kerosene; (9) Oils, (Castor and Gingelly); (10) Oils, Compressor, Engine Cylinder, etc.; (11) Lubricants for Diesel Oil Vehicles; (12) Lubricants for Hydraulic Engineer's Department; (13) Oils - Linseed and Turpentine; (14) Paint, Moist; (15) Paint Powder; (16) Tyres and Tubes for Motor and Bullock Traction; (17) Soap and Soda Washing; (18) Waste Cotton; (19) Boots, Ammunition, etc.; (20) disinfectants; (21) Ferrules, Cocks and Taps etc.; (22) Spindles and Glands, Gun-metal; (23) Hcse, Canvas.

Tender forms giving full particulars and conditions together with any other relevant information can be had from his Office at 566, DeLisle Road. Byculla, Bombay 11, on payment of the prescribed charges on any working day except Saturday between 10 A.M (B.T.) and 4 P.M. (B.T.) and on Saturdays between 10 A.M. (B.T.) and 1 P.M. (B.T.).

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered together with the tender deposit at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY THE 6TH JANUARY, 1950, NOT LATER THAN 1 P.M. (B.T.). (6624)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BRADY ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
SHARES LOST OR MISPLACED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 10 Certificates in respect of 50 Ordinary Shares No. 7868 to 7917 of the Brady Engineering Co., Ltd. standing in my name are either LOST or MISLAID. As an application for issuing duplicate share Certificates has been made by me to the Company, any person claiming any interest in the said Shares is requested to notify the same within one month hereof at the Registered Office of the said Company (at Royal Insurance Building, 12/14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay,) after which period duplicate Share Certificates will be issued by the Company irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

MANEKJI COOVERJI JAMSHI PATEL
Bombay, 12th December, 1949. (1427)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chemist -in-Charge of the Government Milk Testing Laboratory, Anand, under the Milk Commissioner, Bombay. The post carries the scale of pay of Rs. 150-10-250 plus Dearness Allowance admissible under rules.

AGE:- Not exceeding 25 years (in case of advanced classes) and 28 years (in case of backward classes). Age limit may be relaxed in case of suitable candidates.

DOMICILE: Bombay Province.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE: B.Sc., or M.Sc., in Chemistry or Bacteriology. Knowledge and experience of analysis of milk and milk products essential. Preference will be given to qualified persons with experience of plant control work connected with milk processing or dairying factories.

Applications stating full particulars together with certificates from two appropriate persons regarding character and dependability of the candidate should be sent direct to the Milk Commissioner, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before 27th December 1949. Selected candidates will have to appear for interview at their own cost. (6626)

NOTICE
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 18th November 1949.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1950, to MONDAY, the 16th January, 1950, both days inclusive.

A. R. CHISHOLM,
Managing Director.
(6632).

G. I. P. RLY—NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with effect from January 1, 1950, Class I, II Special and Class II tickets will NOT be issued from (1) Bombay (Girgaum), (2) Bombay (Kalbadevi Road), (3) Bombay (Muhammad Ali Road), (4) Poona Budhwar Peth, (5) Sholapur and (6) Jubbulpore City Booking Offices. (6649)

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 316,024 on the life of Mr. Kantilal Nathubhai Parekh, Duplicate Policy will be issued if no objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

T. W. BROUGH.
Manager for India & Ceylon.
Date: 14/12/49.
Fazalbhoy Bldg.,
Flora Fountain,
Fort, Bombay. (6623)

RAJKOT GYMKHANA CLUB
NOTICE.

THE KATHIAWAR Open Lawn Tennis Tournament (approved by the All India Lawn Tennis Association) will be held on the Club Courts from the 7th to the 15th January 1950 (both days inclusive):

2. The following events, for which suitable prizes will be presented to the winners and runners-up will constitute the programme:-

(a) Men's Singles.
(b) Men's Doubles.
(c) Ladies' Singles.
(d) Mixed Doubles.
(e) Vaterans Doubles over 40 years.
(f) Junior Singles under 18 years' age.
(g) Junior Doubles under 18 years of age.

3. Entries, with the requisite fees should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1950.

4. Entrance fees, covering the A.I.L.T.A. Capitation charges, will be as follows:—

For the Men's Singles. Rs. 8 per player.

For each of the Doubles events Rs. 5 per player.

NOTE:—The entries fees for Junior Singles will be Rs. 5 and for Doubles will be Rs. 3 per player.

5. The Committee reserves right to cancel any event in which less than six entries are received.

6. Details of Rules governing the tournment are obtainable from the undersigned.

(Sd.) JASWANTSINHJI OF BILKHA. CAPT.
Tennis Secretary,
Rajkot Gymkhana Club.
Rajkot.
15th December, 1949. (6647)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF TOOR DALL, MOOG DALL, JAGREE AND SOAP.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, with samples, are invited for the supply of the following:—

No.	Description	Quantity.
1.	Toor Dall	.. .. 550 Bengal Maunds.
2.	Moog Dall	..up to 900 Bengal Maunds.
3.	Jagree	..up to 1000 Bengal Maunds.
4.	Washing Soap	..up to 13000 Bars, weighing approximately 44|45 Tolas per Bar.

2. The Envelope containing the Tender should be sealed, addressed to the Agent & General Manager, The Barsi Light Railway Company, Ltd., Kurduwadi, and superscribed "Tender for Soap' Etc.". GOOD QUALITY IS ESSENTIAL.

3. The Tenders should reach this office on or before 23rd December, 1949. The rates quoted should be per Bengal Maund for items 1 to 3.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000|- as Security Deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract, for supply of each commodity, STRICTLY AS PER SAMPLE APPROVED, within 10 days of the acceptance of the Tender.

5. The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tender, nor is it bound to assign any reason therefor.

AGENT & GENERAL MANAGER.
Kurduwadi,
Dated 14th December, 1949. 6644

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss and destruction of the policies due to riots, disturbances and other causes duplicate policies will be issued unless objections are lodged with us within one month from this date:-

Policy No.	Name of Assured.	Place.
34136.	Anantram Jefasingh Charik.	Karachi.
87608.	Kishan Keshavrao Tandulwadikar.	Hyderabad (Dn.)
139342.	Lalchand Possomal Kingir.	Karachi.
142276.	Mukhtar Ahmed.	Lohara (Hyd.)
186764.	Premji Monji Sejpal.	Karachi.
214188.	Kalachand Jessaram Ramrakhiani.	Kandiaro (Sn.)
252411.	Navinchandra Dalpatram Bhatt.	Karachi.
254996.	Ganpat Rai Khera.	Karachi.
302649.	Doulatram Manoomal Boodwani.	Sukkar (Sind)

T. C. KAPUR.
Date:-17th Dec. 49. Manager.
(6639)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Advertisement No. 75.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. For others age limits will be strictly adhered to save in exceptional circumstances and in no case beyond a limit of three years. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7|8|- (Rs. 1|14|- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 14th January, 1950. The Crossed Postal Order should be marked payable to Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, at New Delhi post office. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a BONA FIDE DISPLACED PERSON and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each post. Candidates from outside India may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Such candidates should deposit their fees at the Office of the High Commissioner for India or of the Indian Ambassador or of the Government of India's Representative as the the case may be and attach the receipts to their applications Two weeks' extension allowed to candidates residing abroad. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. ONE DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (POWER ALCOHOL) IN THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY. Central Service—Class I. Post temporary but likely to continue for a considerable period. PAY:—Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050 -1050 -1100 -1100- 1150. AGE:—Between 30 and 40 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—(i) M.Sc. degree in Chemistry OR B.Sc. degree with Chemistry and having at least 5 years' administrative experience (ii) At least 3 years' experience in a distillery. DESIRABLE—Knowledge of Fuel Technology.

2. ONE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY, DELHI UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. General Central Service—Class I. Post temporary for an indefinite period. PAY:—Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150. AGE:—Below 45 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(i) Degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture of a recognised University or A.M.I.E. (India) or equivalent qualification. (ii) At least 10 years' experience in building constructions in India and|or abroad. DESIRABLE—Practical training in a reputable firm of building contractors.

3. ONE WORKS ENGINEER, GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY DELHI, UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. General Central Service—Class I. Post temporary for an indefinite period. PAY:—Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150. AGE:—Below 45 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(i) Must be a graduate in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, preferably both or A.M.I.E. (India) or equivalent. (ii) At least 6 years' experience in the testing and erection of heavy machinery and in their complete maintenance. DESIRABLE — (i) Training in a large manufacturing concern. (ii) Experience in Government inspection procedure. (iii) 1st Class Boiler Certificate.

4. TWO ASSISTANT CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY, DELHI UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. General Central Service—Class II. Post temporary for an indefinite period. PAY:—Rs. 350-30-650. AGE:—Below 40 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:— ESSENTIAL—(i) Graduate in Civil Engineering of a recognised University and qualified to be an A.M.I.E. (India). (ii) Training in the design and erection of buildings. DESIRABLE—(i) Experience in estimating and supervision of building work. (ii) Experience in the control of labour. NOTE:—Preference will be given to the candidates who have themselves learned a building craft.

5. ONE CEMENT TECHNOLOGIST, GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY, DELHI UNDER MINISTRY OF HEALTH. General Central Service—Class II. Post temporary for an indefinite period. PAY:—Rs. 350-30-650. AGE:—Below 40 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—(i) Masters' degree in Chemistry or Degree in Chemical Engineering of a recognised University. (ii) Training in an industrial testing laboratory. DESIRABLE—Experience in sand, cement and concrete work. (ii) knowledge of general background of applied research work.

6. ONE MAINTENANCE ENGINEER, GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY, DELHI UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. General Central Service—Class II. Post temporary for an indefinite period. PAY:—Rs. 350-30-650. AGE: Below 40 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL — (i) Must be a graduate in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or A.M.I.E. (India) or equivalent. (ii) Apprenticeship in a large factory and familiarity with machine tools and their maintenance. DESIRABLE—(i) 6 years' experience in a factory and also experience in the erection of machinery and plant. (ii) 1st Class Boiler's Certificate. (iii) knowledge of electrical engineering.

CORRIGENDUM

ONE STAFF SURGEON, IRWIN HOSPITAL, DELHI UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. In partial modification of item 5 of the Commission's advertisement No. 69 which appeared on the 12th November, 1949, it is notified for general information that the age limits for the post are hereby amended to read as follows:—

"AGE:—Between 35 and 45 years. Relaxable for Government servants".

Closing date extended from 10th December, 1949 to 31st December, 1949. (6625)

FOR SALE

M. S. & C. I. Scrap
Pipe Fittings.
Tanks
Mirrlees Diesel Engine Spare parts, etc.

Tender closes on 5th January, 1950 Apply for tender form to General Manager, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. (6637)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Patiala State in 1939)
(The Liability of the Members is Limited)
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to declare an Interim Dividend for the Half-year ended 30th September, 1949, at the rate of Rs. 3|8|- per Share on FULLY PAID SHARES AND Rs. 1|12|- per Share on PARTLY PAID SHARES (Free of Income Tax). The said Dividend will be made payable at the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th January, 1950, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Monday, the 9th January, 1950.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd January to MONDAY, the 9th January, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Patiala Cement Company, Limited,
CEMENT AGENCIES, LTD.
Managing Agents,
J. H. PATEL,
Managing Director.
1, Queen's Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st November 1949. 6634

WASTE FOR SALE 1-1-50|30-6-50.

HARD and SOFT WASTE for Sale at Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., Tender Forms available from Head Office—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort. Tenders with a Deposit of Rs. 500|- in Cash should reach Head Office by 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) on Twelfth-seventh December, 1949. (6642)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL) (HYDRO), BOMBAY ELECTRIC GRID.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT supersedes the advertisement published in the issue of this paper, dated the 7th December 1949.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 25-1-1950, preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL) (HYDRO), BOMBAY ELECTRIC GRID, BOMBAY. QUALIFICATIONS:—(1) A degree in Electrical Engineering or a diploma in Electrical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, or of any institution of similar status. Similar qualifications in Mechanical Engineering necessary in addition. (2) Experience in design and construction works of hydro electric projects for about 7 years, of which about 5 years should have been spent in working out technical details and design of power stations and hydro plant, survey of the schemes etc. If a candidate with special experience in Hydro-electric projects is not available, applications will be considered also from candidates who have had mechanical engineering experience of about 10 years in lay out of power houses other than Hydro and maintenance of connected work. AGE:—:Not more than 45 years on 1-4-1950, relaxable in suitable cases. PAY:—Rs. 500-1100 PLUS cost of living allowance. Higher starting pay admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 4 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges in the Bombay Province can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. (6641)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION SALE NOTICE

DISPOSAL of empties and other condemned commodities available in the Railway Grainshops will be done by public auction at the grainshops godown at (1) Poona, (2) Sholapur, (3) Bhusaval and (4) Igatpuri on January 2, 4, 9 and 11, 1950, respectively at 11 hours.

Particulars of quantities available and conditions governing the auction sale can be obtained free of charge from the office of the Assistant Controller of Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, Poona. (6619)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

APPLICATIONS are invited from practising advocates possessing the necessary legal qualifications and with at least ten years standing at the Police Court Bar for conducting this Undertaking's cases in mofussil police courts.

Applicants should have sound experience of handling and conducting criminal and other miscellaneous cases. Particulars of present income to be furnished.

Fees: Rs. 25/ per day of hearing subject to a maximum of Rs. 300/- per month without any other benefit except free tram-bus pass. Private practice permitted but not in cases against Bombay Municipality or this Undertaking.

Apply giving full particulars to the General Manager, B.E.S.T Undertaking, Electric House, Fort, Bombay No. 1, before 31st December 1949.

Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify a candidate. (6636)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(Metre Gauge)
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the following for the period from 1-4-1950 to 31-3-1951.

1. Supply of Masonry material etc. for use in both the Loco. and Carr. and Wagon Shops, Ajmer.
2. Loading, Unloading and Stacking of material etc. in both the Loco. and Carr. and Wagon Shops, Ajmer.
3. Purchase of coal ashes dropped from Locomotives and Stationary Boilers etc. in the Loco. and Carr. and Wagon Shops, Ajmer.

Form containing detailed particulars regarding schedule, necessary conditions for submission of Tender Forms, the terms of the Agreement for the Contracts can be had from the Office of the Dy. C.M.E. (Works) Ajmer on payment of Rs. 2/- per each tender form.

The tenders must reach the office of the undersigned by 12 Mid-day the 9th January 1950, and on the same day these will be opened and read out between 2 and 3 p. m. in the presence of such tenderers or their Agents as may choose to attend.

Tenders by wire will not be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender in whole or in part and reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

Dy Chief Mechanical Engineer,
(Works).
(6633)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE BOMBAY CITY CIVIL COURT AT BOMBAY.
Summary Suit No. 417 of 1948

BALKRISHNA MOOLJIBHAI DHRUV of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name and style of Sub-oils and fuels (India) at Elphinstone Circle without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) PINAKIN JAYANTILAL TRIVEDI of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant residing at Ahmedabad, (2) Maganlal Karunashanker residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants
To,
MAGANLAL KARUNASHANKER
2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted this suit against you and the 1st defendant under Rule 2 of the Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 to recover the sum of Rs. 4200/- (Rupees four thousand two hundred only) being the price of 35 drums of Motor and Cylinder oil sold and delivered by the Plaintiff to you the 1st defendant, on or about 7th April, 1947, in respect whereof the 1st defendant handed over to the Plaintiff the cheque for Rs. 4200/- on the Calcutta National Bank Ltd. drawn by the 2nd defendant in favour of the 1st defendant duly endorsed by the 1st defendant in favour of the Plaintiff which when presented for payment was dishonoured with interest thereon at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. from 25th April 1949 till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 4 p. c. p. a. till payment.

You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within ten days from the date of publication hereof in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a Decree as prayed.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1948.

(Sd.) P. A. DHRUV.
for Registrar.
(Seal of the city civil court, Bombay)
Messrs. VAKIL DADABHOY AND BHARUCHA
Plaintiff's Attorneys. (6646)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GODAVARI, daughter of Pragji Purshottamram and VALLABHDAS VELJI SODA have sold to our client Chimanlal Raghavji on 8th December, 1949, their running concern and business known as Sharda Dyeing and Printing Works situate at Keshav Bhuvan Khetwadi 7th Lane, Bombay, together with its Stock-in-trade, Goodwill and trade name etc free from all incumbrances and liabilities. All debts if any in respect thereof till the 8th December, 1949, will be paid by the said Bai Godavari Bai and Vallabhdas Velji Soda and our client is not responsible for the same. On and from 8th December, 1949, our said clients is the absolute owner of the said Sharda Dyeing and Printing Works.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1949.

MAJMUDAR & CO.
Attorneys for Chimanlal Raghavji. (6645)

ADDL. SMALL CAUSE JUDGE COURT,
COIMBATORE.
S. C. No. 1206 of 1949.

Dr. T. V. KRISHNAMURTHY RAO, Perianaickenpalayam ..Plaintiff.
Messrs. AGGARWAL AND SONS, Merchants, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay ....Defendants.

Suit by plaintiff for recovery of Rs. 225|- (return of advance for motor) is posted to 29-12-1949 for hearing.

P. R. RENGASWAMI IYENGAR,
Vakil for Plaintiff. (6643)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

WANTED an Accounts officer in the grade of Rs. 515-30-605-35-710 per month with other temporary allowances as per rules. Candidates must be chartered Accountants with adequate experience in a responsible capacity either in a Government Department or in a Commercial organisation. Age should not ordinarily be over 40 years. Applications in printed forms obtainable from the Supdt. Labour Bureau, Tisco, Jamshedpur, must reach him on or before 7th January 1950. (6635)

LEGAL NOTICES

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALICUT.
P. S. C. 108 of 1948.

P. BALKRISHNA & Co. ... Plaintiff.
v/s
D. CHUNILAL GOWARDHANDAS, Merchant, Badoch Street, Danabunder, Bombay ... . Defendant.

The above suit for recovery of sums due from the defendant is posted to 24-12-1949 at 11 A. M. In default of appearance the claim will be decided exparte. D. 11-11-49 Plaintiff's vakil Rangaswami. (1416)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE ALL WOOL PANAMA CLOTH English Assorted colour arrived per s. s. City of Lichfield. Marks—6504, Bombay 1, total 261 ½ yds. on MONDAY, 19th Inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Champa Gully, M. J. Market, near Bambakhana, under instructions from M/s Sheth Brothers and on a/c & at risk of the Insurance Co. concerned.
Terms: 25 p. c. Cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 9 c/s white & coloured Poplin English B. D. A. Rigmal Shrunk, size 31", total 10433 yds., 267 pcs., on Monday 19th Ins. at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at Champa Gully, M.J. Market, near Bambakhana, under instructions from M/s Kirtikumar & Co. (Import Department) & on a/c and at risk of defaulting Indentors concerned.
Terms 25 p. c. Cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF PICTURE "AKASH DEEP". M/s Gandhi & Co. will under instructions from the Court Receiver, as Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 520 of 1948 (Mansukhlal Maganlal V/s Pranlal Tribhowndas Jani & Anr.) pursuant to directions contained in the consent decree of 30-11-48, sell by Public Auction on Thursday 5-1-50 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The picture entitled "Akash Deep" produced by M/s Jayant Films together with the copy right performing right and rights of distribution exhibition & exploitation of the said picture together with the following articles and materials (hereinafter called the picture).

(1) 54 tins contg. Picture of Sound negatives of the said picture.
(2) 8 tins of rush print (4 small & 4 big).
(3) 10 photos relating to the picture.

N.B.—The said picture has not been edited and censored and the said picture will be sold in such condition as it exists.
Terms: 25 p. c. Cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF MILITARY STRUCTURES FOR DEMOLITION SUCH as Railgate Office, latrines, static tank, barbed wire fencing, metal road culverts with bume pipes etc. on Friday 23rd Inst. at 11-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Engineer Stores Depot No. 4, Gowari Sewri, behind University Technical Institute, under instructions from Government of India, Office of the D. A. D. L. H. & D. Service, Bombay.
Terms: 25 p. c. Cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 C/S containing 2 New Linotype Composing complete Machines with Electric Heaters Nos. 2 Emerson Geared Motors Nos. 2 and other accessories on Wednesday 21st Inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Godown No. 34 of M/s Hirji Govindji, Tokarsey Jivraj Rd Sewri under instructions from M/s Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co Attorneys for M/s Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd. and on a/c & at the risk of the Concerned
Terms 25 p. c. Cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMMORW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A. M. Property of European Gentleman and others at Babulal mansion Chowpatty seaface of complete household and office furniture, Godrej steel almirah fire proof safe, type writer, sewing machine, radio musical box, Elec. fan, wall clock, dinning, writing and dressing table sideboard show case, chesterfield soonda almirah, bed partition, gramophone, etc (S. Tax) T. 40213
EASTERN AUCTION CO.

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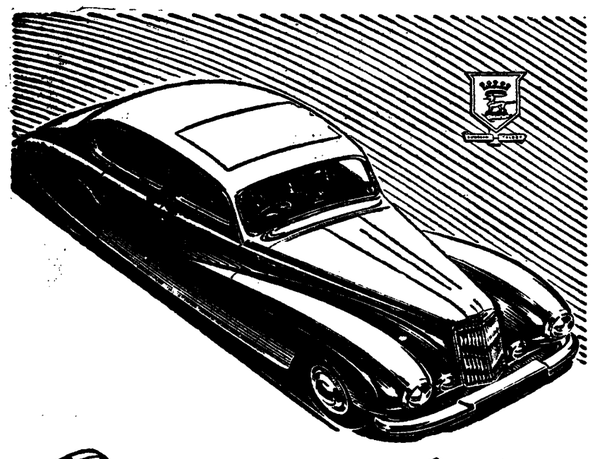

Streamstyled

FOR PERFORMANCE AND BEAUTY

These new sports cars of great beauty are powered by O.H.V. engines of proved reliability, giving vivid acceleration and are capable of maintaining high cruising speeds with absolute safety and comfort. Features include Synchromatic finger-tip gear control, Lockheed hydraulic brakes, Opticurve windscreen, attractive interior styling and generous luggage accommodation. There are two body styles, Sports Saloon and Sports Convertible Coupe.

The New

SUNBEAM-TALBOT

80 & 90

SUCCESSORS TO THE FAMOUS TEN AND 2-LITRE MODELS

Rootes Group Distributors

BOMBAY: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., Ltd., Shree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge. CALCUTTA (West Bengal): Walford Transport Ltd., 71/73 Park Street, Calcutta 16, (Branch at Gauhati, Assam). CHITTAGONG (East Bengal): M. F. Sheikh & Sons, Court Road. CEYLON: Globe Motors Ltd., 103 Turret Road, Colombo. DELHI: Allied Motors Ltd., Scindia House, Queensway, New Delhi. JAIPUR: Rajputana Trading Co., 'Sharma Buildings,' Sir Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajputana). JAMNAGAR: Coronation Motors, Jamnagar, Kathiawar (Branch at Rajkot). KANPUR (U.P.): Talwar Motors, 129, The Mall. KARACHI (Sind): Karachi Motors, Victoria Road, LAHORE (West Punjab): Shahnawaz Limited, Bank Square, The Mall. LUCKNOW (U.P.): Oriental Motor Car Co., Ltd., Hazratgunj. MADRAS: Simpson & Co., Ltd., 203 Mount Road, Madras, (with Branches at Bangalore, Ootacamund and Trichinopoly). NAGPUR (C.P.): Combine Motors, Kamptee Road. PESHAWAR (N.W.F.P.): Khyber Automobiles, The Mall. RAWALPINDI (West Punjab): Khyber Automobiles, The Mall. SECUNDERABAD (DN.): Patny & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, Kingsway.

2.K.62

PRODUCTS OF THE ROOTES GROUP

COMILLA BANKING

CORPORATION LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Comilla Banking Corpn Buildings.

4, Clive Ghat Street. CALCUTTA

Foreign Agency at:—England, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Japan, Penang and Singapore.

CAPITAL

Issued	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Subscribed	Rs.	1,18,91,800
Paid-up	Rs.	78,47,402
Reserve Funds	Rs.	42,00,000

N. C. DATTA, Chairman. B. K. DUTT, Mg. Director

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS STORES FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

The Directorate General of Disposals publish from time to time Catalogue of Surplus Stores that are considered to be of use to Industrial Users. 4th Catalogue of the series will be published on 20-12-49 and applications for allocation of stores will be entertained upto 19-1-50. The Stores are offered at fixed prices to Industrial Users only for their use. The prices have been so fixed as to make the stores attractive to Industrial Users.

The Stores listed in the 4th Catalogue include:
Sawing Machines, Lathes, Saws, Furnaces, Grinding Machines, Milling Machines, Hydraulic Press, Blocks Steel, Welding Sets, Crucibles, Blowers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines. Generating Sets, Cloth Cutting Machines, Barbed Wire Machines, Pumps, Incubators, Cold Storage Plants, Ice Plants, Potato Peeling Machines, Potato Strippers, Barrel Filling Machines, etc., etc.

Further particulars of stores and conditions of release are given in the Catalogue.

Copies of the Catalogue can be had from the Publicity Branch, Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, and the Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Calcutta, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras at Rs. 5/- per copy in cash or by Money Order. Copies are not sent by V.P.P.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.

SOCIALIST MARCH IN CITY TOMORROW

Protest Against Policy Of Government

BOMBAY, Friday.

THE Socialist Party seeks to organise on Sunday, 18th December, a People's March to mobilise the articulate opinion of the people in the hope that the Government will respond to the wishes of the people and even at this late hour orient its policies in the vital matters of employment and housing in conformity with the needs and the desires of the working people.

In the last few months the working people have been menaced by the growth of unemployment in the country. Unfortunately, no definite figures are available. It can, however, be stated that in recent months in the Indian Union as a whole 216 factories have closed down, throwing out of employment over 80,000 workers. Forty factories are likely to close down, involving 40,000 more workers.

In the cotton textile industry alone 50,000 workers all over the country have already been thrown out of employment and there is the possibility of 33 other mills closing down rendering 35,000 more workers unemployed—thus affecting about 15 per cent of the total complement of workers employed in the cotton textile industry. Through unemployment our production has gone down by anything between 6 to 8 per cent.

A lot has been said about strikes, but a recent calculation made by the International Labour Organisation shows that the loss in production through strikes is only half a day per worker per year, while through closure of factories and consequential unemployment the loss is worked out at almost 1 month per worker per year.

HOUSING

The Government's achievements in industrial housing shows no better handling of the problem. In the Province of Bombay, which is probably the most industrialised and urbanised province in the country, not even 5,000 tenements have been built since assumption of power by the Congress Party. In January 1947, a five-year programme of constructing 1,25,000 tenements was drawn up by the Housing Board.

That it was not an ambitious programme is proved from the fact that in Great Britain, during the 4 years of Labour's tenure of power 7½ lakhs of tenements have been constructed. In our province, however, in 1947-48 only Rs. 14,30,000 were spent on housing by the Government; in 1948-49 the expenditure increased to Rs. 55,30,000. There is little hope under these circumstances of the Government being able to fulfil the programme set out by the Bombay Housing Board for 1950-51, which recommends an expenditure of Rs. 1,25,00,000 for works in progress and Rs. 5,38,00,000 for new works to be undertaken during the year.

In the city of Bombay alone, to accommodate the surplus population decently, 50,000 new buildings are needed, over and above the 55,000 buildings that exist in the city. Against this need, in 1947-48 694 tenements were constructed and in 1948-49 726 tenements have been constructed. At this rate it will take a century before the housing shortage is put an end to.

The march seeks to protest against these failures of the Government.

KISHORI APPEAL TO HIGH COURT

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and Mr. Justice Chainani)

Miss Kisori Alladatta .... Appellant (Accused)

vs.

Imperator ..... Respondent

Their lordships admitted the appeal filed by the accused against her conviction for the offence of having abetted the culpable homicide of one D. S. Nadkarni on 9th February 1949 and the sentence of seven years' R.I. passed upon her by M. B. Honavar, Sessions Judge for Greater Bombay. The appeal will now come up for hearing in due course. Their lordships, however, declined to enlarge the appellant on bail.

The appellant inter alia contended that the trial judge's description of her as an infamous woman, and his direction to the jury that women of such type sometimes showed affection for one man, and that when they found a richer man they wanted to have connection with that man and to discard the earlier one was unwarranted and had gravely prejudiced the jury.

NIGHTS COOLER THAN NORMAL

All India Weather

POONA, Dec. 16 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Friday:

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light showers in the extreme south of the peninsula.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the region extending from the East Punjab and East Rajputana to Gangetic West Bengal.

Forecast valid until Saturday evening: Dry weather except for local showers in the southern districts of south-east Madras. Night temperatures will rise in the East Punjab and fall in the Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

WEATHER CHART

The following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad 85 62 0.0 Ahmednagar 86 52 0.0 minus 0.2 Ajmer 74 42 0.0 minus 0.2 Akola 86 52 0.0 minus 0.2 Amraoti 84 60 0.0 minus 0.1 Aurangabad 84 50 0.0 minus 0.1 Bangalore 76 56 0.0 minus 0.3 Baroda 90 53 0.0 Belgaum 82 58 0.0 minus 0.2 Bhopal 80 51 0.0 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 91 69 0.0 Calcutta 79 51 0.0 minus 0.1 Cochin 88 71 0.0 minus 1.0 Coimbatore 85 64 0.0 minus 0.7 Darjeeling 41 34 0.3 plus 0.1 Delhi 72 44 0.0 minus 0.1 Hyderabad 84 56 0.0 minus 0.2 Jubbulpore 79 47 0.0 minus 0.2 Kanpur 79 63 0.0 minus 0.1 Kolhapur 86 — 0.0 — Lucknow 73 47 0.0 minus 0.1 Madras 83 66 0.0 minus 3.4 Mangalore 88 69 0.0 minus 0.2 Mysore 79 58 0.0 minus 0.3 Nagpur 83 54 0.0 minus 0.2 Ootacamund 68 47 0.0 minus 1.1 Patna 73 47 0.0 minus 0.1 POONA 86 51 0.0 minus 0.1 Rajkot 86 54 00 Shillong 55 38 0 0.31 Sholapur 86 55 0.0 minus 0.3 Simla 57 39 0.0 minus 0.6 Trivandrum 81 73 0.1 minus 1.5.

AFRAID TO BAN PAN-CHEWING

Offficial Fears "Hue And Cry" From People

BOMBAY, Friday

The Government of Bombay would not exclude even sadhus from the operation of the Beggars Act as a further step to tackle the growing beggar menace in the city, a Government spokesman stated today.

However, genuine sadhus and sanyasis would be given due consideration, he said. The Government was trying its best to implement the Act, but the difficulty was the paucity of buildings to house the rounded-up beggars. The spokesman said that now that the Worli jails were free, a good number of beggars would be housed there.

He added that every week the drive for rounding up beggars was being intensified and he hoped that the beggar problem would be solved soon.

The spokesman disclosed that the Government has not taken any decision yet on putting a ban on juvenile smoking. He deprecated the habit of pan-spitting in public places, and if Government acted in the matter, he was afraid there would be a big hue and cry from the people.

Enrolment Of Congress Members

In accordance with the press note issued by the President of the All India Congress Committee, the dates for enrolment of Qualified and Effective members of the Congress have been extended by a fortnight. The last date for enrolling qualified members will be Dec. 31, 1949 and that for Effective members will be Jan. 31, 1950.

The Pulse Of The City

TRAGEDY: The multilated body of a 60-year-old woman was found, Friday morning, by the Bandra Police, lying in the bushes a little off the road at Malyache Wadi. There were several stab wounds on the body. Investigation is proceeding.

UNSAVOURY: On charges of profiteering in sugar and not displaying the price list, Khimji Ukheda Shah, manager and Danji Nanji Shah, servant of the Shri Jain Provision Stores, Chaupatty, were arrested, Thursday, and produced before Presidency Magistrate, J. M. Barot who ordered them to be released on bail.

CHEATING: On a charge of misappropriating a sum of Rs. 5,661 sent to the Bank by different persons under insured cover, Mahadev Shivram Mathure, a clerk in the Reserve Bank of India was arrested by the police and produced before Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta.

COLOURFUL: Bapu Chandru and Dhana Nanji were arrested, Thursday, in connection with a house-breaking incident which occurred last month at Jail Road, in which the godown of the Textile Aniline and Chemical Company was broken open and powdered dyes worth Rs. 4,957 were stolen.

DOUBLE-DEAL: Edward W. Sykes, reported to have received the cloth alleged to have been misappropriated by Earnest Johnson who is already on bail, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D.

HOW TO LIVE: Mrs. V. Manjrekar with a two-year-old infant in arms walked into the Civil Secretariat, Friday, and was waiting for an interview with Mr Morarji Desai, Home Minister. Her husband who was working in the Tata Oil Mills had been externed from Bombay about two years ago under the Public Safety Act. She was without support here and expected maintenance.

'CONVERGED' LOVE: Silas Soanes, chauffuer to a local medical practitioner, and Kisan Ramchandra loved a 15-year old girl residing at Pillai Mansion, Mazagaon. On Dec. 14, an altercation ensued between the two lovers and Soanes reported to the Byculla Police that Kisan had threatened him. On Thursday evening, when Soanes was returning home, he was set upon by Kisan and three others and stabbed to death. Kisan was later arrested.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Magsur Vad 13, 2006.
MUSLIM: Safar 26, 1369.
PARSI: Tir 16, 1319.
SUNRISE: 7-5 a.m., Sunset 6-5 p.m.
HIGHTIDE: 09-13, 22-48 Lowtide 03-40, 15-46.

Today's Engagements

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Vocal music by Kesarbai Kerkar at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi at 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD., BOMBAY EMPLOYEES' UNION: Meeting at the Union office at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Bombay at 5-30 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS OF INDIA: "The Individual and the Atomic age" at 91, Walkeshwar Rd., at 7 p.m.

EXTENSION LECTURE: Prof. V. D. Rao will speak on "Asirian Sanskriti" at 5-30 p.m. at the Ruia College.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: Annual Rally at St. Xavier's College Grounds at 5-30 p.m.

S. I. EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL: Students' play at the School's Hall 6-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Dr. K. N. Choksy will speak on "Sanitation" and Mr. S. R. Bhise on "Reorganising the Village" at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: Prof. A. K. Jiandani will speak on Psycho-analysis at the Wilson College, 6-30 p.m.

LIBERTARIAN SOCIALIST INSTITUTE: Mr. R. B. Lotwala will speak on "What Next?" at the Arya Bhuvan at 5 p.m.

A. I. CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES UNION: Rally at the Napoo Gardens 8 p.m.

ALL-INDIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF HOMOEOPATHY AND NATUROPATHY: Annual general meeting on Sunday, 4-30 p.m., Bhalamohan Vidya Mandir, Shivaji Park, Dadar.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6. 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10. 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15 Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7.

Bombay

7-30 a. m. Bhor Bhayee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 S. Bharucha Garba party geet, 8-15 S. Haldankar, Khyal Vilambit, 10-25 Test Commentary, 12-50 p. m. S. Barucha Garba party 1-10 Ras and garba 1-40 A Sadler and orchestra, 1-50 Test a commentary, 4-0 Test commentary, 5-5 S. Sawkar vocal 5-15 K. Mangeshkar, tabla, 5-30 Bahurupi 6-10 Violin par purvi, 6-20 Ratnakant Mutani 66-30 Sangeet Sadhana, 7-10 locals, 7-20 S. Haldankar, classical music, 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 9-15 K. Mangeshkar tabla 9-30 Chitrapatse 9-45 Current films review by Eleanor Billimoria, 9-55 Anything goes.

VARIATIONS:— 8-0 a. m. K. Mangeshkar, tabla, 8-45 Mohan Pai, abhang 1 p. m. Mohan Pai, pad, 1-30 Ras and Garba, 6-0 Basheweshwar vachan, Kannad song, 6-20 Calling rural listeners, 8-15 Mohan Pai, bhavgeets, 8-30 Listerners' letters' replies (G), 8-40 Musical interlude, 8-45 "Kilmish" M. Roopak by A Agihotri 9-0 Folk songs, 10-0 S. Haldankar, khyal vilambit, 10-30 Y. Purohit, Khyal Vilambit.

BARODA

7-30 a. m. G. H. Dave, bansari, 7-40 physical jerks, 7-45 Master Dinanath, bhairavin, 8-15 Selections from "Gangotri", 8-30 Geet Lahari, 8-30 p.m. Vaividhya, 6-10 G. H. Dave, bansari, 6-30 for rural listeners, 7-0 Film fare, 7-15 G. H. Dave, bansari, 7-30 Master Dinanath, geets, 7-45 Listeners' letters' replies. 8-0 Hirabai Barodekar, patdeep, 8-30 Master Dinnath, kedara.

AHMEDABAD

8-15 a. m. Bhakti geets, 8-30 R. Bhojak, geet, 6-20 a. m. geets, 6-30 For industrial workers, 7-00 Gara Angni thumri, 7-30 Film Songs 7-45 Kalapi's gazals 8-0 Gihni Tarjo 8-10 Locals, 9-15 "Hansa" G. Play by B Umarwadia. 9-40 R. Bhojak. geets.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. The Debate Continues. 7 Take it From Here. 7-30 Daybreak at Udi. 8 Music Magazine. 8-45 Music for Dancing 10 Band of the Welsh Guards 11 Sports Review. 11-45 United Nations Report. 12 Follow the Band 12-45 p.m. Listeners' Choice. 1-30 Paul Temple and the Madison Case 2 Ray's A Laugh. 2-30 Ring up the Curtain. 3-30 Music Magazine. 3-45 Accordeon Interlude. 4 We Beg to Differ. 4-45 Musical shows of the 1940s. 5 Generally Speaking. 5-45 Listeners' Choice. 6-45 Gala Concert. 7-45 Ring Up the Curtain. 8-45 Cyril Stapleton and his Orchestra. 9-45 Violet Carson. 10 Meet the Commonwealth. 10-30 Sandy Macperson at the Theatre Organ.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. How it works. 8 Bachchon ke Liye. 8-30 Bichitra.

B.B.C. News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41, 8-30 31 and 41: 930—31: 11-30—19 and 25; 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 16: 6-30—13 and 16; 9-30—19 and 31.

ON NAVY DAY

At 6-55 p.m. on Saturday, December 17, All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a running commentary by I. G. Clarke from on board the ship "H.M.I.S. Delhi".

At 8-30 p.m. there will also be a relay from Delhi of the message from the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy, followed by a broadcast by the personnel Director to Naval H. Q.

A. G. Venkatachala Mudaliar, Branch Secretary, Oriental Life Office.

TRICHINOPOLY, 17th August, 1949.

Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

Taking advantage of the absence of the inmates of the house from Town, thieves broke into my residence last Saturday night and stole away a large number of silver articles. I am glad to be able to say, however, that all their ingenious attempts to open the Godrej Almirah, which I purchased from you some years ago (about 1941) through your local agents, failed. They had to reckon with a steel plate of irresistible strength. Thanks to Godrej, the valuable articles which we had kept in the almirah were saved. The housebreakers appear to be experts in their nefarious art but were no match to the skill and resisting capacity of Godrej products and its famous manufacturers. One more proof, if proof is necessary that your almirahs are burglar-resisting.

Yours faithfully,

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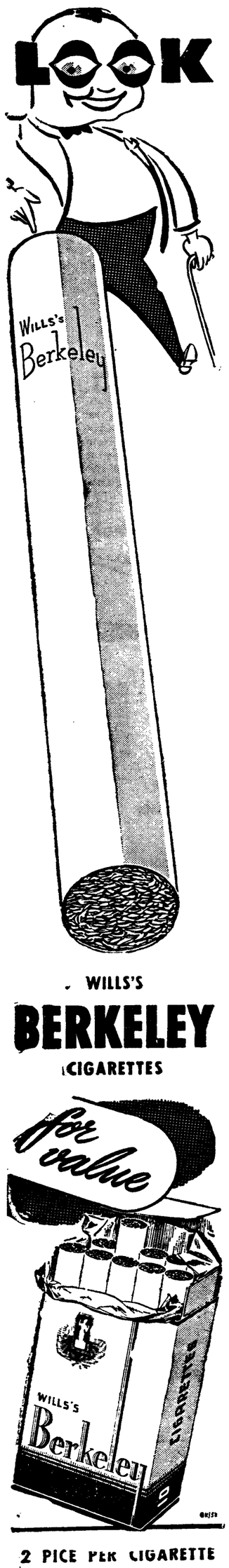
Sri S. N. DALAL, Chairman



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Regulate Limitation Of Costs By Law

ALL-INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the All-India General Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday, December 15th. Mr. Ramdeo A. Podar, Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

At long last Government placed the Insurance Amending Bill before the Dominion Parliament this month. The Bill aims principally at preventing inter-locking of interests between life insurance Companies and banks and lays down how, after investing 50 per cent. of the funds in Government and Approved Securities, the remaining funds shall be invested. It also provides for settlement of disputes regarding claims on policies upto Rs. 2,000/- on a life by the Superintendent of Insurance, who, it is proposed, shall be styled as Controller-General of Insurance. The Bill further provides for the appointment of Insurance Councils which will be vested with powers to regulate expenses of management of Insurance Companies. I referred to this provision last year and said that such a process would be a long one and might not achieve the desired results. The proper course would seem to be to provide for over-all expenses in the Bill itself and I am glad to say that this appears to be the concensus of opinion of the Insurance interests. I trust that the Select Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred, will see its way to recommend that the limitation of costs should be regulated by law and not through Insurance Councils.

The year under review, though free directly from troubles caused by the political situation in 1947, continued to be a difficult one and was not at all favourable to insurance business.

As a result of your Company's activities in 1948, your Company was able to secure in the Life Department a new business of Rs. 1,45,88,500/- against Rs. 1,53,66,300/- in 1947. The net premium inclusive of consideration for annuities, amounted to Rs. 16,94,108/- against Rs. 15,56,684/- in the previous year. After allowing 90 per cent. as expenses on new premium in the year under report the renewal expenses ratio came to 20.7 per cent. The heavy lapse ratio experienced by Insurance Companies in India in 1947 showed a general improvement in 1948. The lapse ratio of your Company for the year was 15.3 per cent. as against 20.9 per cent. in the year 1947. The actual number of deaths from the commencement of business to 31st December, 1948, was 74 per cent. of the number of deaths expected. The mortality experience thus continues to be favourable. As a result of the year's working, the Life Assurance Fund rose in the year from Rs. 8,03,157/- to Rs. 17,45,918/-. A Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities in the Life Department was made by the Company's Consulting Actuary as at 31st December 1948 and his report shows a deficit of Rs. 3,17,703/-. The deficit disclosed in the Valuation Report was partly due to the heavy expenditure your Company had to incur for the expansion of its business on a large scale. Your Directors however are making strenuous efforts to bring down the expense ratio on renewal premiums further, and trust, therefore, that the results of the next Valuation may be satisfactory.

In the Fire Department, the net premium amounted to Rs. 5,53,534/- compared to Rs. 4,44,110/- in the preceding year showing an increase of 24.4 per cent. of the premium in 1947. The total of Commission and Expenses of Management, after taking credit for Commission received, amounted to Rs. 3,47,235/- being 62.7 per cent. of the premium income against 59.8 per cent of the premium in 1947. The losses paid and outstanding were Rs. 1,44,460/- being 26 per cent. of the premium against 27 per cent. in 1947. After transferring a sum of Rs. 32,335/- to the Reserve for Unexpired Risks the Department showed a profit of Rs. 31,641/- which is equivalent to 5.7 per cent of the year's premium.

The net premium in the Marine Department amounted to Rs. 4,64,338/- against Rs. 2,16,269/- showing an increase of 114.7 per cent. of the premium in 1947. Commission and Expenses of Management, after taking into account the commission received, amounted to Rs. 1,32,318/- being 28.4 per cent. of the premium income against 52.5 per cent. in the preceding year. The losses paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 2,31,784/- being 49.7 per cent. of the premium against 108.6 per cent. in the year 1947. After transferring a sum of Rs. 99,228/- to the Reserve for Unexpired Risks the Department showed a profit of Rs. 2,494/-.

In the Accident and Miscellaneous Department, the premium income for the year was Rs. 9,38,153/- and showed an increase of Rs. 1,69,942/- equivalent to 22.1 per cent. of the premium income in 1947. The claims cost of the Department worked out at 32 per cent. of the premium which was higher than the loss ratio of 23.7 per cent. in 1947. After transferring Rs. 67,977/- to the Reserve for Unexpired Risks, the Department showed a profit of Rs. 12,067/-.

The total net premium income of the Company from all Departments—Life, Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance—amounted to Rs. 36,55,133/- against Rs. 29,85,274/- in the year 1947.

In my address to you in 1948, I stated that efforts were being made to show increased figures of re-insurance premium from the Company's Treaty Offices and other foreign Companies. The amount of premium received in 1948 showed an increase of about Rs. 4,00,000/- over the figure of 1947. Your Directors hope to show further increases of premium in course of time from this source.

Before I conclude I take this opportunity of thanking all those who supported the Company last year by placing their insurances with it and of placing on record the Company's appreciation of the work done by its Agents and Field-Workers and by the staffs both at the Head Office and Branch Offices.

A French Grant For Sanskrit Dictionary

At the Infenational Congress of Orientalists held at Paris in July 1948, the task of compiling a Sanskrit English the Saurus (Dictionary) was entrusted to the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

Professor Louis Renou, Director of the Institute De Civilisation Indienne. Paris, and noted indologist visited India later in the year to advise the Deccan Institute in connection with this work. Thanks to an anonymous donation and the endeavours of Prossor Renou, the Institute De Civilisation Indienne, Paris, has now made a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 a year towards the completion of the Saurus which is considered to be a work of major importance.

BOAC's Stratocruisers

Air passengers travelling by the B.O.A.C. Argonaut from Bombay will be able to catch the Stratocruiser service which the Corporation has introduced across the Atlantic between London and New York.

The 60-ton "double-deck" Stratocruisers—the world's largest passenger airliners at present in service—will operate one service a week each way between the U.K. and U.S.A. during December, leaving London at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and arriving at New York at 10-45 a.m. the following morning an overall time of under 20 hours.

WANTED: MORE TECHNICIANS

Mr. G. L. Mehta's Plea At VJT Institute

BOMBAY, Friday.

The importance of technical education and the need for upgrading the existing technical institutes for supplying trained personnel to industry were stressed by Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, while presiding over the annual social gathering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute today.

Mr. Mehta said that modern industry could not be run without the technician. Men at the head of important industrial concerns were not financiers, but technical men. In the progress of industrialisation of the country, the technician was bound to play an important part. Mr. Mehta said that progress of industry depended to a large extent on proper recognition of technical training

MYSORE RULER WILLING TO ABDICATE

BOMBAY, Friday.

It was learnt in Bombay today, that in non-official talks held yesterday and the day before with the Maharaja of Mysore, he assured representatives of United Karnatak that he was quite willing to abdicate and retire as a private gentleman. In this he would be guided by the views of his people, as expressed through the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress, which is at present in session.

The present position seems to be that the Working Committee is sharply divided on the question of the Maharaja's abdication six being for abdication, and eight against. But, it was hoped that two of the eight were veering round and by this evening they would also vote for the Maharaja's abdication

The two men who are now veering round are learnt to be Mr. Hanumantiah and Mr. Chenniah, the Whip of the Mysore Congress Legislature Party.

"CONGRESSMEN ENCOURAGING BLACKMARKETING"

Socialist's Charge In Corporation

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Dinker Desai, Socialist leader, on the floor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, today opening accused the Congress leaders of "encouraging blackmarketing" and sabotaging attempts to re-impose controls on essential commodities whose prices were soaring high.

The Socialist leader was continuing his unfinished speechr in the House on his resolution urging the Corporation to press the Central Government for the re-imposition of controls and rationing on edible oil and pulses.

Mr. Desai cited the recent speech of Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Chairman of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, at Surat wherein he was reported to have stated that controls were draining the wealth of the country. He even advocated buying commodities in black-market in preference to getting them from ration shops Such speeches of responsible Congress leaders, Mr Desai said, proved that they were encouraging black-marketing in the country.

OIL-SEEDS

He said that the price of oil-seeds in India have gone so high that he was afraid the country would lose the export market.

The resolution was thrown out by the House, the Congress members opposing it.

A proposition moved by Mr. A. B. Vichare requesting Government to start a night arts college in the city for the benefit of workers and middle class was referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

MILLENNIUM CAN'T BE HAD THROUGH LEGISLATION

Prof. Wadia's Reply To Order On Teachers

BOMBAY, Friday.

IN recognition of his invaluable services to the cause of education and social welfare, and as a grateful souvenir of his contribution to public life in the city and the country, the students and friends of Professor P. A. Wadia presented him with an address and a silver casket this evening at the Cama Oriental Institute, on the occasion of his fiftieth year in the field of education.

The Professor was described as a man of versatility, integrity and honesty of purpose by various speakers who had been associated with him in the course of his career. Among those who paid tributes to him were Mr. N. H. Pandia, Mr. N. C. Joshi, Principal D. S. Sodhi, Professor J. J. Anjaria, Dr. P. M. Joshi and Mr. C. J. Shah.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, who proposed Dr. P. V. Kane to the chair, said that Prof. Wadia was a conscientious self-less worker, and his efforts in the field of education had been rewarded by love and admiration.

Dr. Kane gave a brief resume of Professor Wadia's life, and said that the latter had fought for many a lost cause. There were very few teachers who had gathered round them so many distinguished pupils who entertained feelings of love towards their guru.

Professor Wadia, the speaker continued, was a man of varied educational interests and all subjects came to him with equal facility. He had collaborated successfully with several of his pupils in literary works of high merit.

Professor Wadia was an institution round whom many a tradition had collected, the speaker concluded

LASTING VALUES

Recalling his contacts with Professor Wadia, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said that the Professor had taught his pupils something that was abiding. He had given to his pupils lasting values. As far back as 1928 he had warned his pupils against the powers of Rome, and had said that 'when we approach the powers of Rome we must not forget the shadows of Jerusalem'.

Describing Professor Wadia as a rebel, Mr. Mehta said that he had stood by all those who were without friends. His allegiance and comradeship gone to the disinherited. His ideas should prove a source of inspiration to all.

Professor Wadia in his reply, commenting on the recent order prohibiting teachers from taking part in politics, said that the teacher had enough on his mind already without his activities and desires being curbed. Teachers would be better and have fuller lives if allowed the freedom to participate in public life. Politics could not be separated from education.

NO CHANGE OVERNIGHT

The Professor added that the millennium could not be brought about by legislation and regulations to make man moral. Man had a tradition of millions of years behind him, and life could not be changed overnight.

Professor Wadia received garlands and bouguets from various institutions and organisations in the city. Messages were also received from all over the country congratulating him on his reaching the jubilee in his career, and wishing him the best in life.

Among the messages were those from Sir H. P. Mody, Governor of U.P., Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Sir Harshadbhai Divetia, Vice-Chancellor of the Saurashtra University and Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Employees And Employers Should Also Contribute

NANDA'S SUGGESTION TO MEET HOUSING SHORTAGE

BOMBAY, Friday.

MAINTAINING that despite obstacles and acute financial stringency, the Government of Bombay had done more for housing than all the other Provinces of India put together, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, said that on behalf of the Government of Bombay, he will put forth some concrete suggestions for the consideration of the Bombay Housing Advisory Board, at its next meeting.

His suggestions would be that as far as the workers were concerned the employers of labour, must contribute a sum of money every month, to the Housing Advisory Board, so that industrial labour could be housed. In addition to this he would suggest that employees should also set apart a small sum of money every month and lend it to the Board for long-term investment. The Government would also make a contribution and if workers entered into co-operative societies, Government would give them all assistance.

FOR MIDDLE CLASSES

With regard to the lower middle classes, his suggestion would be that Government should continue to aquire land for the benifit of individuals and societies and give financial assistance in the form of loans at very cheap interest. He expected that organisations like Insurance Companies might lend money at low interest for this purpose. The above would be for "deficit" housing.

For the benifit of those who could pay he thought that private enterprise should be stimulated into taking interest in building, even with alternate material, if the usual material was not available.. This would be his suggestion regarding "economic housing".

ABSORBING INTEREST

The Minister who said that housing was his absorbing interest from his college days, admitted that the position with regard to this problem had many deficiencies. For years together, he had seen "the horrible conditions". But, the Government had done all that they could possibly do.

The Minister stated that upto the end of 1948, the Government had undertaken and put through 1346 tenements at a cost of Rs. 41,74,000. During the current year they had already constructed some more bringing the total to 3.558 tenements and the cost to Rs. 97,18,309. In addition to this there were other tenements under construction and the total estimated cost would be Rs. 3,24,79,252 and would result in a total of 9,406 tenements, being built in the Province.

As against this, the result of private building activity had been responsible for only 696 single, double and more rooms, in 1947 and in 1948.

The Minister said that the announcement recently of the Government of India, pleading inability to give further financial assistance to the Province, had been a blow to the schemes of the Province with regard to housing.

The Minister added that despite the best efforts of the Government, they had not been able to do much in the direction. In addition to the three crores and a half they had laid out for building houses, the land they had aquired for the purpose cost another crore and a quarter, and the assistance to co-operative societies and individuals amounted to a crore and a half more. They were left with only twenty lakhs of rupees, in the amount at their disposal for housing, to be expended next year.

STUCK UP

Concluding the Minister said, "We expected to get from the Centre six crores this year and eight crores the next. Now we can hope for nothing. We are stuck up; but we don't want to continue in this state, and want to do something about it".

The Housing Advisory Board, had been set up to deal with all these issues and it would be its task to devise ways and means to improve the position, with regard to housing.

MACROPOLO LITIGATION SUIT DISMISSED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

Mrs. Daria de Vita Macropolo. ..... Plaintiff

vs

Costa John Mavricakis and Others. ..... Defendants.

Observing that the plaintiff, guided entirely by her husband Dr. de Vita, had made the most reckless and unwarranted allegations against the defendants most of which had died a natural death, his Lordship delivering a judgment of well over 200 pages, dismissed with costs a suit filed for the control of the well-known firm of D. Macropolo & Co. Ltd., tobacconists

The plaintiff was the owner of D. Macropolo & Co. which in 1932 she converted into a private limited company. Four thousand shares of Rs. 100 each were issued to the plaintiff, one share to her husband, one share to defendant and one share to Leith of Messrs. A. F Ferguson & Co. Auditors. In 1934 two more shares were allotted—one to Leucatos (defendant 2), and the other to Philipeen (defendant 3). In 1939 the fourth defendant D. P. Sethna of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors and one Cole of A. F. Ferguson & Co. Auditors were allotted one share each.

The plaintiff being married to an Italian, her shares vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property when Italy joined the war in 1940. Pursuant to the Articles of the Company, the Custodian got the shares valued by A. F. Ferguson & Co. which valued them at Rs. 65 each, and offered them for sale to the first four defendants. The shares were bought in equal numbers by the first three defendants. In consequence of disagreement between the first three defendants, those defendants allotted 68 shares to Sethna (defendant 4) and his wife (defendant 5) at Rs. 77 per share.

The plaintiff filed the present suit for a declaration that the defendants held her 4,000 shares as her nominees and trustees and that they were bound to hand over the shares to her on payment of the price which they had paid for them.

The defendants denied that they were mere nominees for the plaintiff.

After a hearing lasting about 40 working days, his Lordship had reserved judgment which was delivered on Wednesday last.

JUDGMENT

With regard to the plaintiff's evidence that at the suggestion of Sethna (defendant 4) it had been orally agreed that each of the defendants would hold the shares as her nominee, his Lordship held that the documentary evidence produced by the defendants completely falsified that story.

His Lordship also held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the shares had been sold at an undervalue or that the defendants had procured that result His Lordship was further of opinion that the plaintiff had failed to substantiate her contention that the Custodian of Enemy Property had no authority to sell the shares.

In the absence of particulars of fraud, his Lordship held that the allegations of fraud had been rightly struck off from the pleadings. In his Lordship's opinion, the equities of the case were entirely in favour of the defendants.

In the result his Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALES

I. DATE & TIME: 21st December, 1949 at 10 A.M.

PLACE OF AUCTION: Hoboken G. E. S. Depot, Kidderpore (Near Brace Bridge Railway Station), Calcutta.

AUCTIONEERS: M/s. Banarsi Das & Sons, 57, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

STORES: Brass Wire, Duralumin Rods, Brass Rods, Tinned Plates, Porcelain Insulators, Cables & Wires, Motors and other Electrical Stores, etc. etc.

II. DATE & TIME: 27th December, 1949, at 10-30 A.M.

PLACE OF AUCTION: Cossipore Signal Depot, Gun Foundry Road, (Opposite Gun and Shell Factory) Cossipore, Calcutta.

AUCTIONEERS: Messrs. Dharam Pal Chadha & Sons, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

STORES: Power Generators, Paper Forms, Flex Covers, Paper Tapes, Typewriters, Gramophones, Steel Safes, Chests, Ironmongry, Antenna Equipment, Flash Lights and Flash Light Lens, Meteorological Equipment, Photographic Stores, Insulated Wires and Cables, Aerial Wires etc.

The stores may be inspected at site by permits to be obtained from the Directorate of United States Transfers, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. Full details and conditions of each sale will be announced at the time of auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn from auction, if required.

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A C.109

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HOCKEY GROUND TURNED INTO A BATTLEFIELD

Under-Trial Prisoners Attack Rival Teams In Match At Bhuj

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, Dec. 15.

Enquiries are in progress at Bhuj in Cutch into the circumstances which recently culminated in a free fight between the two hockey teams, on the one hand, and between the two rival factions of under-trial prisoners in the Central jail at Bhuj, on the other.

The trouble on the hockey ground originated in a Gurkha player of the military Hockey team murderously assaulting a player of the rival city team. About two hundred soldiers next attacked the city hockey team and indiscriminately lathi-charged the spectators. The military officer prevented the situation from getting out of hand by removing the bellicose soldiers in motor lorries to their barracks. The spectators beleaguered the Chief Commissioner Mr. C. K. Desai's residence and demanded immediate redress of the gratuitous injuries inflicted on the captain of the city hockey team Amritlal Upadhyaya and on the innocent lookers-on. The Chief Commissioner pacified the belaboured citizen spectators by assuring them of strong disciplinary action to be taken against the rowdy soldiers, after ascertaining the facts about the scrimmage from the Cutch Congress Committee President Mr. Gulabshankar Dholakia, who himself had had a narrow shave.

HANDICAP BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

Wilson Just Manages To Win

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the handicap Billiards Tournament for the Alec Sequeira Cup, which is being played at Byculla Y.M.C.A., this evening the first match was between I. M. Wilson and D. K. Nasta. Wilson had a heavy handicap of -350 points and Nasta had a handicap of only -50 points.

Wilson got off with a good break and started his match very brilliantly. Wilson a left hand player was playing a brainy game. Throughout the match he played very cool and calmly.

After scoring 306 points out of his handicap of 350 points, Wilson suddenly fell back and thus struck a bad patch while his opponent Nasta, who had now warmed up, was playing a much improved game than before, started worrying Wilson.

From the play it was quite evident that Nasta is a better player and as such he should be given a higher handicap than that of -50 points.

Wilson playing with skill and adjusting his strokes beautifully, and displaying very fine form was able to beat Nasta at 250 to 239. Till last Wilson had his admirers and sympathisers in anxiety, as it was anybody's match till the last break of Wilson, which finished the game and decided the issue in his favour.

The best breaks of Wilson were 23.41,22.34,54.41, and 22.

In the second match in the evening G. K. Wagle easily accounted for J. A. Hilder. Wagle defying a handicap of -225 points was playing Hilder who had a handicap of -50 points.

Playing sedate Wagle never gave his opponent a ghost of a chance to worry him and he won as he liked. Wagle won this match at 250 to 116. The best breaks of Wagle were 33, 34, 21, 23, 23, and 37.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET

10-45 Second Test Match—Commonwealth vs. India.

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2.45 p.m. B.B. and C.I. 'B' vs. Young Comrades 'A' (First Division).

4.30 p.m. Tata 'A' vs. R.I.N. 'A' (Senior Division Navy Day fixture).

Association Ground, Churchgate

3 p.m. Goan's 'B' vs. Boys' Own Club.

4 p.m. General Motors vs. Khatau S.C. (Second Division).

5 p.m. St. Xavier's College vs. Lusitanians 'B' (Women's League).

Police Ground Naigaum

4 p.m. Young Rovers vs. Young Sports 'B'.

5 p.m. Black Spiders vs. Dreamland S.C. (Second Division).

Brabourne Stadium

BILLIARDS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

8-30 p.m. R. R. Daryanency (—80) vs. N. Nazareth (—250).

BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING

17TH DAY—SATURDAY
17TH DECEMBER

Chief Event

INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1949)

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS	Rs. 5/8
LADIES	Rs. 3/8
SECOND ENCLOSURE	Rs. 3/8

RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

B.B. AND C.I. WIN BY A GOAL

Ashton Pereira Effective In Senior Hockey Encounter

BOMBAY, Friday.

B.B. and C.I. Railway 'A' collected full points at the expense of Goan Sports 'A' in the Senior Division of the Hockey League when they prevailed by a solitary goal and wasted a penalty bully.

The presence of Ashton Pereira in the Railway attack is most effective and this dangerous centre forward scored his sides only goal.

B.B. and C.I. Railway were able to open their account in the eighteenth minute when Ashton Pereira received a fine centre from Gregory Fernandes their left extreme and pushed it past on onrushing goalie. B.B. maintained this lead upto half time.

In the very first minute after resumption B.B. had a chance of going further ahead, but Arthur Fernandes wasted a penalty bully opportunity. Walter D'Souza the Goan goalie was penalized for sitting on the ball. The Railway who had quite a share of the exchanges in both sessions failed to make any addition to their first half score.

In the first division game played earlier in the evening G.I.P. Railway's Junior string suffered another reverse. Catholic Gymkhana beat them by two goals to nil. Albert D'Souza and Norman Fernandes registered the winners' goals.

HOCKEY ON NAVY DAY

Bombay's Sporting Governor To Preside

BOMBAY, Friday.

In celebration of Navy Day on Saturday December 17 the R.I.N. senior division side will play Tata's "A" in their league encounter at 4-30 p.m. at the Cooperage.

Bombay's Sporting Governor Raja Maharaj Singh will be present on the occasion and will be presented to the teams before the game. The band of the R.I.N. will provide martial music before the game starts and during the interval. But the most interesting item to conclude a ceremonious day will be the sounding of the ""Retreat" at exactly 5-30 p.m

THIRD DIVISION HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Friday.

In the Third Division of the B.P. H.A. League played at the Parsi Cyclists Ground this evening Bombay Steam Navigation S.C. beat Bombay Gas Co. by a solitary goal scored by A. Fernandes.

Later, Young Comrades 'B' experienced little difficulty in disposing of Cathedral Old Boys by three goals to nil. Both teams fielded a man short. J. Paes, Menezes and Cardoz were the goal scorers for the winners.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

B.E.S.T. Strike A Bad Patch

BOMBAY, Friday.

B.E.S.T. Sports Club who started the season with a series of wins have now struck a bad patch. This evening they were surprisingly held to a goalless draw by St. Xavier's Association in the Senior Division of the Parel Hockey League.

Earlier Ordnance Sports beat Greater Bombay Police "B" by the odd goal in three. Michael registered both goals for the former while Arjun reduced the margin.

Still earlier Bombay Port Trust "B" beat Ruia College by two goals to nil. D'Mello and Collaco scored for the victors.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BADMINTON

Calcutta Win North Zone Final

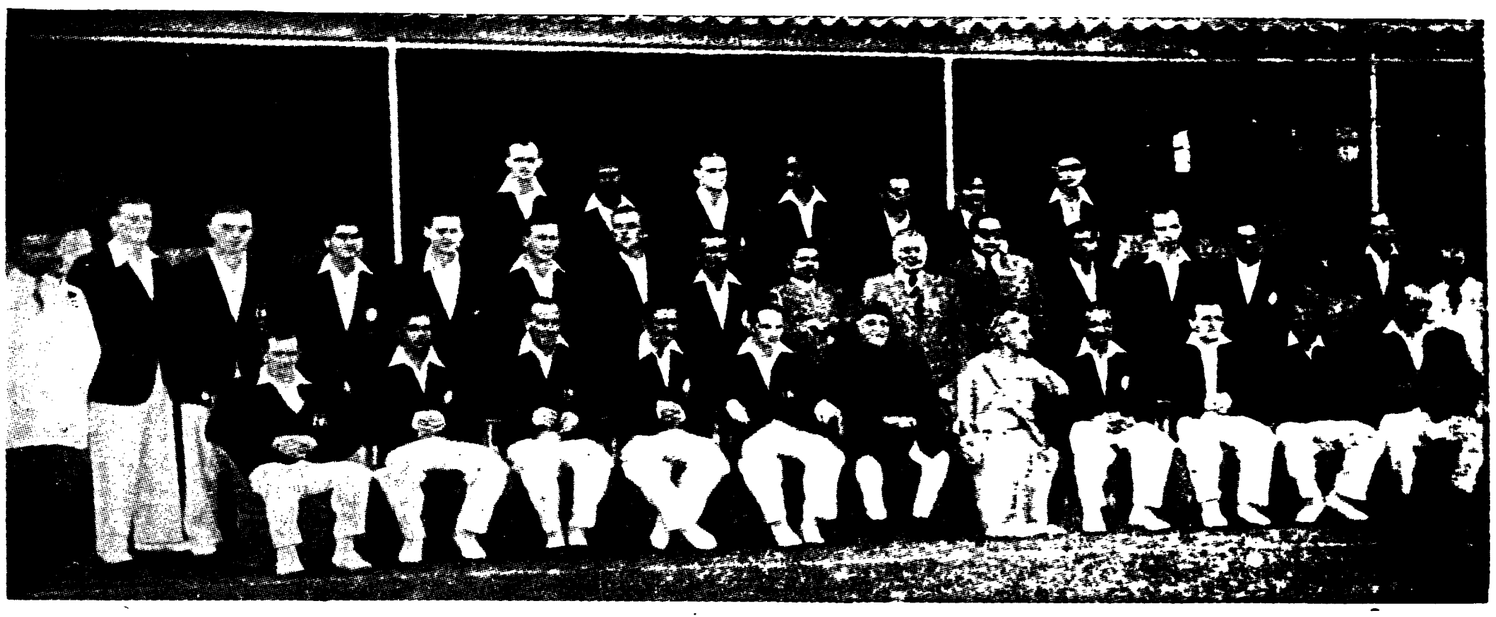
CALCUTTA Dec. 16, (PTI).

In the North Zone Final of the Inter-Varsity Badminton tournament played here today, Calcutta beat Lucknow by three matches to nil. Calcutta will now meet Bombay in the final to be played here on December 19 and 20.

The following are the results:

A. G. Dutt (Calcutta) beat S. S. Narain (Lucknow) 15—11, 15—4 H. Guha (Calcutta) beat A. N Upadhia (Lucknow) 15—2, 15—3 H. Guha and A. G. Dutt (Calcutta) beat S. S. Narain and an Upadhia (Lucknow) 15—9, 15—3.

MORE SPORT ON PAGE 7



A group photo of the Commonwealth and Indian teams. Sitting in the front row (left to right) are: N. Oldfield, Vinoo Mankad, F. Freer, Vijay Hazare, "Jock" Livingstone (Captain of the Commonwealth team), His Excellency, the Governor Raja Maharaj Singh, Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh, Vijay Merchant (Indian team's captain), G. Tribe, C. S. Nayudu and G. Pope. In the middle row (from left to right) are: J. B. Patel (Umpire), W. Dukes, W. Place, D. G. Phadkar, D. Fitzmaurice, W. Langdon, Ray Smith, M. K. Mantri, M. G. Bhave, George Duckworth (Manager of the Commonwealth team), N. L. Dalal, H. Gaekwad, H. Lambert, C. Rangachari, P. Gupta, R. Modi and N. D. Karmarkar (Umpire). In the last row (from left to right) are: J. Pettiford, J. Holt, W. Alley, F. Worrel, H. Adhikari, B. G. Nimbalkar and P. R. Umrigar.

Commonwealth Team Loses Seven Wickets For 245 Runs

SENSATIONAL BOWLING BY MODI AND PHADKAR

Oldfield's Second "Test" Century

BOMBAY, Friday.

Thanks to some unexpectedly sensational bowling by India's test batsman Rusi Modi in the morning, and Phadkar's destructive spell with the new ball after tea, India, despite losing the toss was in a happy position at the end of the first day's play in the second unofficial test match against the Commonwealth team which commenced at the Brabourne Stadium today. The visitors had lost seven of their batsmen for 245 runs during the course of the opening day's play.

With India's regular bowlers failing to have any effect on the Commonwealth batsmen, it fell to the lot of Rusi Modi to rise to the occasion, and in deadly spell India's test batsman sent back two of the visitors in one over, half an hour after the start of the play. Playing in his usual masterly manner Worrell became associated with Oldfield to retrieve the position for his side. With Oldfield playing dour innings, Worrell put on 188 runs for the third wicket. Oldfield who had opened the innings recorded his second successive "test" century.

The taking of the new ball at 210 was the signal for the disasters that followed for the tourists, and they lost four wickets within the space of forty-five minutes for the addition of only 35 runs. If India can succeed in getting the remaining three wickets for a considerably small total tomorrow, the match will be in a very interesting stage.

DETAILS OF PLAY.....

Half an hour before the start of the second unofficial test match against the Commonwealth team, Vijay Merchant Indian team's skipper strode out to the wicket accompanied by the visiting team's captain 'Jock' Livingston. Once again India failed to get the coin drop in its favour, and punctually at 10-45 a.m. before a crowd of about fifteen thousand Phadkar sent down the first ball of the match to Oldfield from the Churchgate end

It would interest readers to know that the last time an Indian captain had succeeded in winning the toss was in 1947 at Sydney where Lala Amarnath called correctly in the second test against Australia.

The wicket seemed to be hard and true and looked as if it would not take any spin for a day or two at least. Rangachari was entrusted with the ball from the pavilion end, and his first delivery was snicked for two by Place who had come out to open Commonwealth innings.

Merchant made the first change in bowling, when after Rangachari had bowled two overs he was replaced by Rusi Modi There were quite a number who doubted the choice of Modi as the first change bowler, and it was thought by many that he was brought on to enable the bowlers to change ends, but Phadkar continued from the other end. Indian captain's judgement in entrusting Modi with the leather was amply justified when in his third over Modi was responsible for claiming two cheap wickets. With the second ball of his third over he had Place declared leg before wicket. The score then being only 18. half of which were scored by the outgoing batsman This was obviously Modi's lucky day, for with the fifth ball of the same over he sent back Holt—who had come to join Oldfield uprooting his off stump without any addition to the score.

With two wickets down for the small total of 18 runs, Frank Worrell joined Oldfield in a partnership that soon changed the complexion of the game and the initial advantage gained by the Indian team was lost to peter out.

Modi's analysis at the fall of Holt's wicket was 3 overs, 2 maidens 3 runs and 2 wickets.

Oldfield who had been batting dourly for nearly 110 minutes for his first 30 runs, added as many as fifteen runs to his score in less than five minutes

Merchant tried yet another bowler —and the honour of bowling the last over before lunch interval fell to Hemu Adhikari.

Lunch was taken with the scores at 92 for two, Worrell and Oldfield batting with 32 and 48 runs respectively.

Phadkar opened the bowling after lunch, and was supported by Vinoo at the other end. A single off Vinoo's first ball enabled Oldfield to reach his fifty, which he obtained after a patient knock of 127 minutes. Ten minutes later the first hundred of the innings was hoisted when Oldfield turned C. S. to the leg for three.

An extra-cover drive by Worrell off Rangachari for a four sent up 150 runs of the Commonwealth first innings.

Rate of rungetting improved to a great extent after lunch, and the first hour's play after lunch produced 66 runs. Oldfield entered the nineties with four off Hazare. C. S. replaced Vinoo after the latter had bowled unchanged after lunch for eleven overs.

Vinoo's figures at this stage were 15 overs, 7 maidens, 33 runs and no wicket. At 173 Polly Umrigar was brought on in the place of Hazare.

Amidst tremendous applause Oldfield reached his hundred runs in a sensational manner. Rusi Modi stopped a hit from Oldfield and sent the ball flying to Mantri, who finding Worrell still far away from the bowler's wicket, threw the ball there, where Vijay failed to stop the ball, giving the batsman the necessary three runs to reach his century

Oldfield, who had opened the visitor's innings had been batting for 225 minutes during which time he had hit 13 fours. This was the second successive century by Oldfield in the series of unofficial tests against India during this tour having scored one at Delhi in the first "test".

Adhikari took over from C. S when the visitor's score was still one short of two hundred. Worrell however sent the second hundred of the inning after the innings had been in progress for 228 minutes

An unexpected good fortune enabled India to a very useful wicket In Umrigar's second over Frank Worrell, the most dangerous player among the Commonwealth side played forward to Umrigar, and missed and the ball went and settled in the safe hands of Mantri behind the sticks. In trying to regain his position Worrell lost his balance and toppled over, and before he could get back in the crease Mantri had clamped down the ball on the stumps Worrell had batted for a few minutes over three hours and was singularly unfortunate to miss the coveted three figure by 22 runs.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH TEAM
(1st Innings)

N. Oldfield b. Phadkar	110
W. Place l.b.w. b. Rusi Modi	9
J. Holt b. Rusi Modi	0
F. Worrell st. Mantri b. Umrigar	78
W. Alley c. Merchant b. Phadkar	11
J. Pettiford batting	8
J. Livingston c. Phadkar b. Rusi Modi	5
R. Smith c. Rusi Modi b. Phadkar	12
F. Freer batting	1
G. Tribe and H. Lambert to bat	
Extras (byes 4, leg-byes 6 no ball 1)	11
Total (for 7 wickets)	245

Fall of wickets: 1 for 18; 2 for 18; 3 for 206; 4 for 211; 5 for 224; 6 for 229 and 7 for 242.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
D. G. Phadkar	22	6	49	3
C. Rangachari	8	0	38	0
R. S. Modi	13	3	33	3
V. S. Hazare	11	1	25	0
Vinoo Mankad	17	6	36	0
C. S. Nayudu	7	0	34	0
P. R. Umrigar	5	1	12	1
H. Adhikari	2	1	7	0

Umpires: K. D. Karmarkar and J. B. Patel.

His partnership with Oldfield for the third wicket had shot up the Commonwealth side's total by 188 runs, and had to a very great extent improved their position after a shaky start. Worrell's 78 runs included 9 fours.

With only five minutes left for tea Alley came out to join Oldfield, who was at the time 107 runs.

Vinoo and Phadkar took over the attack with a double change effected replacing Adhikari and Umrigar respectively.

Tea was taken when the score was 207 runs for the loss of three wickets, Oldfield batting 109 and Alley still to break his "duck".

Vinoo Mankad opened the home side's bowling from the CCI end after resumption, and Phadkar continued to bowl from the other end.

The new ball was taken at 210, and with it came a disastrous spell for the visitors, whose most reliable batsmen fell victims to the firy bowling of Phadkar.

With the last ball of his very first over with the new ball, Phadkar dismissed Oldfield, who was late for his stroke and was clean bowled. Oldfield who had opened the innings had been batting for 250 minutes for his 110 runs, and had saved his side from a complete collapse, by staying himself in. Pettiford joined Alley who was then three.

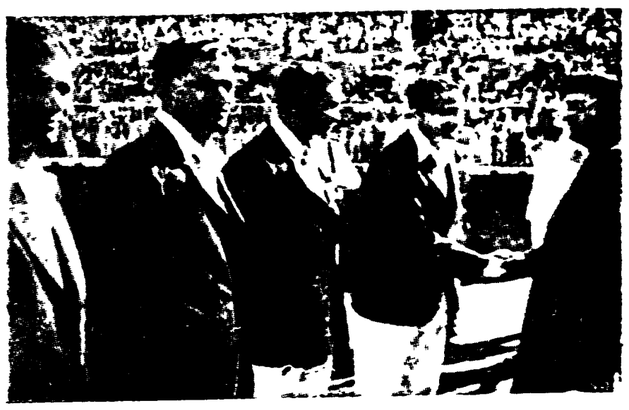
Rusi Modi was entrusted with the new ball from the pavilion end, and the game suddenly took a disastrous turn for the visitors. Alley skied Modi's third ball dangerously over the heads of the slips.

Phadkar who had all along been bowling with great accuracy was soon rewarded with yet another success. Alley lifted him in the direction of deep mid-on, where India's captain Vijay Merchant brought off a very well judged catch. Moving backward Vijay stuck to the ball despite falling on the ground. Phadkar's two wickets after tea had cost him only eight runs.

With nail an hour to go for the drawing of the stumps, 'Jock' Livingston, the visiting captain came out to join Pettiford. But he was not destined to stay for long, for in Modi's next over he snicked one of Modi's "fast" ones into the waiting hands of Phadkar in the slips Ray Smith who joined Pettiford faced Phadkar rather shakily, and touched an outgoing ball from India's speed merchant, but the ball went too wide for Mantri to catch it Ray Smith followed this by hitting the next ball for a beautiful four through the covers. But in the next over of Phadkar he "cocked" up a dolly catch for Modi at short-leg. Four wickets had fallen after tea for 35 runs and India glad once again gained an upper hand Phadkar's analysis with the new ball after the tea interval were 5 overs, 1 maiden, 15 runs and 3 wickets.

Modi returned to the attack after Umrigar had bowled a maiden over Stumps were drawn after Phadkar had bowled a maiden with the score at 245 for 7 wickets. Pettiford batting 8 and Freer batting 1.

'GOOD LUCK, VIJAY', SAYS THE GOVERNOR



Bombay's popular sporting Governor Raja Maharaj Singh who was a very keen spectator on the opening day of the second unofficial test match. The Governor is seen shaking hands with India's captain Vijay Merchant before the start of the play, when the two teams were presented to His Excellency. The others in the picture are (left to right) Vinoo Mankad, C. S. Nayudu and Vijay Hazare.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE SHOULD SCORE IN 1,000 GUINEAS

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The first classic of the season, the 1,000 Guineas is down for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi. Eleven three-year-old fillies meet in this rich prize over a mile. There will be a solid backing for Talib's famous Gamble for Love and I expect to see her romp home.

Rana Pratap has been kept in readiness by trainer Buckley for the Baroda Cup but I fear resistance from Royal Crusader who will have the service of veteran Rickaby to-morrow.

The following are my selections:—

1st race:—
NATIONAL FLAG ..... Win
LIBERATOR ..... Next best

2nd race:—
BLACK MAGIC ..... Win
GOLDEN ORB ..... Next best
if absent AAPKE SEVAME

3rd race:—
SHAH FREDOON ..... Win
THUNDERER ..... Next best

4th race:—
TAMANNA ..... Win
MACDONALD ..... Next best
if absent JUST WAIT

5th race:—
GAMBLE FOR LOVE .... Win
SUKHSANA ..... Next best

6th race:—
RANA PRATAP ..... Win
ROYAL CRUSADER .... Next best

7th race:—
BLUE LOTUS ..... Win
SUMMER LIGHTNING .. Next best
if absent GAME BID

8th race:—
TORRENT ..... Win
GIPSY BILL ..... Next best

9th race:—
DEUCE OF CLUBS ..... Win
GOLD LEGION ..... Next best

CHOICE TREBLE:

BLACK MAGIC,
SHAH FREDOON and
GAMBLE FOR LOVE

PLUKES:
DESERT KNIGHT and
FURAT.

PLOTS

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The Bombay Chronicle

A SHOCKING STORY

The debate on the rescue of abducted women is not without its relevance on the earlier discussions on the Hindu Code Bill. The abduction of women on both sides of the frontier had consequences and created problems far beyond the immediate brutalism of the abductions. In the work of rescuing the abducted women and returning them to their original families and homes, none has done more than Miss Mridula Sarabhai whose efforts were commended in Parliament. It is regrettable that, whilst such tributes are plentiful, little sign is shown of making the best use of the talents of such social workers. The restoration of abducted women is fraught with many problems. Several speakers stressed the importance of consulting the wishes of the women, instead of carrying out the return on a purely mechanical basis. There are several points to be considered: The position of the woman in the home which she was taken to after abduction; her previous condition before the outrage took place; and the status she is likely to be accorded in the family to which she is to be sent back. To all these questions, the woman herself can give the best answer. Where she cannot, her best guides are social workers who can take a detached view of the whole situation. The House dwelt on the best policy to be adopted towards children who had been born to abducted women during their exile. All opinions were expressed ranging from sending them away with their mothers, to allowing them to remain with their fathers. One speaker remarked that "knowing conditions in Hindu Society" it was cruel to insist on these children remaining with their fathers. They would be regarded as illegitimate and they would lead frustrated lives. So far as we are aware, the stigma of illegitimacy is very slight, if it is there, in Hindu society. If it is otherwise, it is time that Hindu Society which has little reason to look back with pleasure or pride on the abduction days, changed and adopted a more humane and sensible attitude. In several cases, society and family had collapsed in the face of general hooliganism. No sane man will presume to pass judgment on conduct displayed in a crisis but it needs to be said that the abducted women are about the least condemnable in the picture. If Hindu Society cannot adjust itself to restore them to honoured places in their homes and in society, then all the virtuous insistence on pursuing the work of reclamation is so much attitudinising. The whole raison d'etre of rescue is that their condition will be improved, and it is essential that this should be first ensured. Much has been said in the Parliament about the function of a 'civilized Government" and about India adhering to principles regardless of what Pakistan did. Even to talk in these terms is derogatory to Indian nationals and it was unfortunate that so many dwelt on it. Rescuing the abducted is only part of the battle. The greater work lies within the country itself, the work of social change which will permit of full re-entry of those who have been forcibly taken away, into the family and society.

A Matter Of Property

The summary of the Government of India brochure on the Indo-Pakistan negotiations relating to the disposal of evacuee property makes dismal reading. From the repeated reiteration that Pakistan never kept faith with the terms of the agreements entered into from time to time, it would appear that Indian representatives went to these negotiations each time with little hope of achieving anything substantial. Yet they were powerless either to ensure observance or to make this position plain. The result is that, whilst Pakistan was deliberately playing a game with India, the Indian Government was pursuing a line which was misleading the Indian people, particularly the evacuees, into high expectations. Every time an agreement was announced, the people were led into thinking that everything was brightening up and that things had been straightened out. The Government of India was not left long under this illusion but it did nothing to communicate its fears and its knowledge to the people. The individual refugee who felt the pricks of Pakistan persecution, may have known but generally his opinion was discounted, if not discredited, as that of a distorted mind. Now the veil is drawn apart and the iniquities of Pakistan are fully exposed to view. But to what end? The amount of immovable property in Pakistan belonging to non-Muslims is estimated at several times the value of immovable property left in India belonging to Muslim evacuees. Even this brochure does not seem to bring out in full the implication of what has been happening. For example, we are told that "soon after the Pakistan Prime Minister and the West Punjab Government had agreed that illegal seizure will not be recognized, the properties of non-Muslims were openly seized by the West Punjab authorities for the rehabilitation of Muslim displaced persons". This is bad enough. But what follows is worse: This initial act of banditry was followed by an ordinance which had several confiscatory provisions. Then, "a significant suggestion was made by Pakistan representatives at the first inter-Dominion conference held at secretariat level at New Delhi in December 1947—they seriously suggested that the Government of India should take action similar to that taken by Pakistan in regard to evacuee property all over India." The brochure complains that the values of the properties concerned were unequal. But this is less important even than the direct instigation to the Indian Government to proceed against Muslims in these parts—a strange injunction in view of Premier Liaqat's frequent tears of sympathy for persecuted Muslims of India.

Tinkering With Housing

During the two years and odd, that the Government has been trying to house the people of congested Bombay, it has spent three crores and a half, not including the crore and a half laid out for acquiring land. More than a crore has been spent besides as advances to co-operative societies and needy individuals. The figures are no doubt impressive, but the number of tenements constructed and partially constructed is less than 10,000 tenements. This for the whole Province. Considering that even for Bombay, whose population has shot up by leaps and bounds, this number would not have touched even a fringe of the total requirements, it is obvious that not much relief has been afforded. The total requirements on a conservative estimate have bee calculated at half-a-million tenements. Now, suddenly, on account of the withdrawal of Central support, the Government of Bombay finds itself with only Rs. 20 lakhs for the next year, to be expended for house building.

The suggestions that Mr. Nanda has made at a Press Conference, are not adequate enough to tackle the gigantic task. His suggestion that industrial employers should contribute a certain sum of money every month, though admirable in principle, may break down in working. It is doubtful if the Housing Advisory Board will get the voluntary co-operation of employers of labour in this respect, for it is possible that the houses built in this manner will be "deficit" houses, which will not repay the investors with sufficient returns. Unless there is a statutory obligation on the part of an employer to contribute to the fund, precious little will be forthcoming. The worker too will feel insecure under his own roof, if his tenancy is dependent on the tenure of his employment, for when he loses his job, he loses his home too. But, to expect every worker to set apart some money as savings every month to invest as long-term loan for housing programmes, is unrealistic in the extreme. The reaction of the textile workers of Bombay to the scheme of compulsory saving in postal cash certificates, is an indication that the workers are either not in a mood to oblige Government by saving or are honestly not in a position to do so.—With the memory of the trouble encountered with regard to this scheme still fresh in the public mind, for the Government to expect still more voluntary savings bespeaks an optimism that has no relation to reality. Far better would it be for the Government to undertake the building of small and large houses, like Gunite houses, at their own cost and sell them as they are completed. As these take only a few weeks to construct, and can be built with cheap alternate material locally obtainable in abundance, the experiment would surely be successful. A start could be made in the more distant suburbs, and by laying good roads, water and electricity, the suburbs could be also developed, thereby relieving the pressure on the city considerably. By brisk construction and sale, the question of a large capital, could also be solved, for the amounts realised by the sale of one colony could be immediately invested in building another. This has been suggested several times in these columns and once we actually thought Mr. Nanda was going to move in this matter. But apparently it does not appear to him. It is pertinent to ask why?

Thought For The Day

Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

—Dryden.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

In Detroit, where he (the Shah of Persia) inspected the automotive plants, the 30-year-old King remarked that he had been impressed during his visit to the United States by "the fact that I have seen no pregnant women". He may have had this, rather than automobiles in mind when he spoke later of "your wonder of ingenuity."

—NEWSWEEK of New York (USA).

* *

Britain's Lord Chancellor observed in the House of Lords that there were two men to whom the credit for the "very sensible solution" reached at the Commonwealth Conference (re. the position of India) should primarily go. "I think", he added, "they are Pandit Nehru and Mr. Attlee."

Time was when this Pandit Nehru—but don't let us go into past history.

* *

Today is another Mahalakshmi Day. The following, which is the result of keen observation by one, who sees and regrets, will undobtedly interest you (or are you also one of them?) though it will certainly not instruct those gentlemen and ladies, who remember the last Saturday only to forget it by the following Thursday or so:

The Diary Of a Mug

SATURDAY: He goes to Mahalaxmi with a moral certainty in every race. At the end of the day he comes out a loser.

SUNDAY: He holds a post-mortem with himself as to why his sure winners failed.

MONDAY: He holds a conference with his confreres as to why every one of them failed to spot the winner in any of the eight races.

TUESDAY: He buys the "Wadhara" and begins to study the weights and gallops and distances etc.

WEDNESDAY: He believes he has found the probable winners.

THURSDAY: He convinces himself that he is right in his choice of winners.

FRIDAY: He compares notes with his racing friends and is absolutely certain that he has the unbeatable winner in every race and .

SATURDAY: Pocket empty, face down, throat aching....Home somehow.

* *

MAXIMUM SUGAR PRODUCTION
Industry Itetermined
—Headlines.

Splendid. But, by the way, how about "Maximum Sugar Distribution—Trade Pledged"?

* *

According to Kabul Radio, the Pakistan Government is trying to set up military posts in the Khwajazai Territory and fighting is now going on between the "aggressive Pakistan forces and the defensive Mohmund forces who are determined to oppose the "expansionist designs" of Pakistan.

The Mohmunds, however, had better not appeal to the United Nations for relief and justice otherwise they would find themselves enjoying the blessings of a U.N. Commission.

CITY CORPORATION: WEEK BY WEEK

By "Citizen"

THE STRAINED relations between the Congress and the Socialist Parties in the Corporation found expression in more than one way this week. Refusal of urgency by the Opposition had been a feature of some meetings in the near past. On Monday the Congress Party refused priority to a motion by Mr. Dinkar Desai. This refusal of common courtesy to a member which had never before happened in the long history of the Corporation, resulted in the deliberate attempt of the Socialists to delay the proceedings on the next day. Having been present in time for the meeting they refused to enter the Hall till the Congress Party could collect twentyfive of its own supporters to form the quorum. This took them nearly twenty minutes.

The refusal of priority to Mr. Dinkar Desai has already been avenged by the Socialists who at the very moment sent in a requistion signed by four members of the Standing Committee to convene a Special Urgency meeting to discuss the same motion. The special meeting has been fixed by the Mayor for Monday 19th December and an item which might have passed in the usual manner perhaps without much discussion will now get a full hour for discussion and will receive all the importance it deserves on merits, because it raises a voice against the attempt of the city landlords to put up rents, who have made that demand in their conference recently held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of the city Knight of the same name.

STRAINED RELATIONS

The straining of relations between the parties has been noticed by the Mayor, who immediately on the refusal of the Congress party to grant priority to Mr. Dinker Desai told the House that it was a regrettable incident and expressed a hope that party leaders would meet and come to such arrangement as would save the time of the House and keep up its dignity. It has also been commented upon in sections of the press and it will therefore be useful to understand the background for it, since matters may not rest where they at present are and might lead to fresh and more complicated developments in the near future.

To understood the problem fully one must go back to the beginning of the newly elected Corporation on the basis of adult franchise. The entry of he Socialist Party in a large number gave an unusual importance to the formation of Committees. That Party suggested that the practice followed in this respect all over Britain should be followed here too. It was to accord proportional representation to every section of the House. This was rejected by the Congress Party and although the Socialists were on their numbers entitled to four seats on every committee of sixteeen they were given only two seats. The question before them was to agree to serve on the Committees or to keep out. Barring a couple of members in their whole party the rest had had no experience of any committee work. It was a wise decision on their part not to sulk but join the committees and study the working from within. With even two members on each Committee the Socialists put in good deal of labour at that stage of Municipal work. They also kept up their demand for proper representation and during the brief interlude of a few months when the late Mr. K. F. Nariman led the Congress Party, matters were amicably settled and it was agreed that the majority party would take ten seats on every Committee and leave the remaining six seats for the Opposition groups. Annual elections to the three Statutory committees in April last took place on the basis of that understanding, the successor of the late Mr. Nariman having confirmed the agreement after the sad death of the hero of Back Bay.

QUARREL OVER COMMITTEES

This went on smoothly for some time till in September last Mr. M. V. Donde a non-Councillor member of the Schools Committee was elected to the House and consequently lost his seat on that Committee. Mr. Donde was a Socialist candidate in the general election in 1948 and although he was not successful then he was put up for the Non-Councillor seat on the Schools Committee by the Socialists. Naturally when he lost his seat for having been elected a Councillor the Socialists claimed that seat is theirs and put up a non-Councillor candidate for the vacancy. The Congress party on the plea that they had voted for Mr. Donde and helped his election to the Schools Committee treated this seat as theirs and put up a non-Councillor candidate of their choice and with their majority and the aid of the distributive vote got him elected. The Socialists made room for Mr. Donde on the Schools Committee by getting one of their members resign her seat. Actually there are only two Socialists on the Schools Committee while there are twice that number on the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee. This quarrel over the Schools Committee seat had its repurcussions and the Socialists started refusing urgency to items brought before the House at short notice by the Commissioner or the Chairman of the Standing Committee. In the beginning they did so only by way of warning but since that went unheeded they started refusing urgency to all items and ultimately forced the majority party to call special meetings for such items.

On top of it came the refusal of priority to the motion of Mr. Dinkar Desai and as a protest against this act of deliberate discourtesy the Socialists delayd the proceedings on Tuesday. As pointed out earlier they have called a special urgency meeting to discuss the same matter and given a proof that it is a game that two can play. When the priority was refused to Mr. Desai the secretary of the Congress Party shouted "Tit for Tat" and seemed very jubilant. "Wait and you will see who laughs last" was the retort of a Socialist member sitting opposite to the Congressman.

ANNOYING ATTITUDE

But there are other causes also for this gradual deterioration in the relations of the two parties. It is not merely the question of a seat or two on the Committees but the mode of behaviour of the Congress Party that seems to have annoyed the Opposition. To mention a few things that have been voiced by the Opposition on the floor of the House one can mention their demand for seats on the B.E.S.T. Committee which is so far being treated as a preserve of the Congress Party, their refusal to include one person from the Opposition to represent the Corporation on the Port Trust and their repeated attempts to curtail what powers the House has to discuss all such matters as affect the welfare of the citizens. Further the insistence of the Congress Party to reduce the time allowed to a speaker and frequent application of closure to debates has also acted as an irritant. The result of all this is the present state of affairs which is by no means helpful for early despatch of work in which the Mayor seems to be very much interested. It is sometimes suggested that the Opposition has been obstructing business. The fact is that they have not so far tried any of those methods of which hey cannot be unaware. And it need not be difficult to imagine that a wellknit, disciplined and determined Opposition consisting of one third of the whole House could make it almost impossible to allow any progress of work if it so desired. The fact that they have not done it so far is a testimony to their desire not to impede civic work. It is however possible that if things are not straightened out soon they might lead to more ugly developments. It remains to be seen if such a situation will be averted or not.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT

Two extra meetings of the House one on Tuesday when the attendance was very thin and another on Friday did not help to clear much of the past arrears. Almost the entire time on Thursday was taken up by a debate on the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to approach the Government for an amendment of the Rent Act in a manner that would allow the landlords to recover the charges for heavy structural repairs from the tenants by increasing rent on the production of a certificate from the Special Engineer of the Municipality that such repairs were carried out. The Socialist alternative was that instead of allowing the landlords to recover from the tenants the cost of repairs which they were even now bound by the law to carry out, the Municipality should seek power for itself to compel landlords either to carry out the repairs themselves or if they failed to do so then do the repairs under its own supervision and recover the amount from the landlord. The Opposition launched a severe attack on the proposal which they called not only reactionary but pro-landlord and fully in the interest of the vested interests which would harm the overwhelming majority of citizens who are tenants living in shabby and ramshackle tenements and paying heavy rents. Mr. Naushir Bharucha drew attention to the likely danger of the landlords not carrying out minor repairs hereafter and waiting till the stage for structural repairs was reached so that they could recover the money spent from the tenants.

Strangely enough the Municipal Commissioner although present throughout the debate maintained studious silence. His three supporters from the Congress benches were Mr. Homi J. Talyarkhan Mr. G. G. Morarji and Mr. Devji Ratansi, the latter two at any rate big landlords themselves.

A poll demanded by the Socialists resulted in 24 voting for recording the matter and 48 supporting the Municipal Commissioner yet another reflection of the exact strength of the parties in the House as it obtains at present.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Telephones

The agitation against the message rate system seems to be bearing fruit. As a prelude to the introduction of a uniform rate system throughout the country telephone charges in Madras have been reduced by one pice per call and the rental charges by Rs. 2. Though the reduction is not much it will be welcomed. This is to be followed in Ahmedabad in two months and later in Bombay. The news about installing new connections in Bombay is not so rosy. Though equipment is available for 6400 new lines, they cannot be fitted up till August next year. In the meanwhile the authorities are launching a drive to take over telephones transferred illegally. Even then this is going to satisfy only a fraction of the thousands of applicants for new lines. When these telephones are being allotted we hope that the authorities will first replace all the public telephones requisitioned during the war and install many more for the use of general public. This should be given a first priority. We would like a public telephone booth near every police chowky in the city. This will prevent abuse of this amenity and be available to every genuine user.

Bengal Jail Riot

The two weapons of Communist agitation in Bengal have been for some months now public disturbances at meetings and at other functions, rousing the authorities to open fire, and rioting in jails. The last manifestation has to do with rioting in the Presidency Jail in Calcutta which took on fairly large proportions. It is not easy to understand how this kind of trouble recurs every few months. An occasional demonstration could be explained as a surprise ruse. But these repeated outbreaks suggest something rotten in the administration. Riots in prisons with police using tear-gas and lathis and even resorting at times to firing do not enhance the prestige of the Government. The Bengal authorities ought to apply themselves to organising their jails to a better stage of security from disturbance. It is not an unnatural thing for people to wonder how peace can be maintained in a province when under the laboratory conditions of a jail it is not secured. Or does the Bengal Government want us to understand that it cannot depend on its jail officials?

The Dividing Line

We cannot claim to compete with Major Davis' knowledge of what constitutes madness but it is difficult to accept the suggestion that families which produce madmen also produce geniuses. Major Davis who is medical superintendent of the Inter-Provincial Mental Home at Ranchi, also said that insanity was increasing in the middle classes where certainly there has been no great crop of genius. The most that can be said on the inter-relation between genius and madness is geniuses have often been taken to be mad, but even the reverse of this could not be upheld. It was an interesting point which he made—his note was laid on the table for Parliament by the Health Minister—was the conflict between conservative and progressive ideas which brought on mental unbalance. It is true that the strain here is greater on this generation than it was even on the preceding. Then there was no conflict within; it was a fight against external forces. Madness is one way of reaching through doubt to certainty, though it is peculiarly distressing to those around the individual. The "non-mental" causes raised were mental shock on witnessing communal carnage; and chronic starvation. Both these are a disgrace to society.

Freedom Of The Press

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information, told the President of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference that the Government felt as keenly about the freedom of the press as the press itself and that it was not necessary to include any special provision guaranteeing freedom of the press in the Constitution. The safeguards protecting the citizen applied to the press. This is in keeping with British practice. The American Bill of Rights provides special protection and the result has been often deplored by Americans. Mr. Diwakar' scomplacency however, is not very gratifying. However solicitous a government might be for the press, it cannot care as much for its freedom as the press itself, in any healthy society. Government members are notoriously touchy and are apt to regard criticism as an abuse of freedom. The press again has an organisation, the A.I.N.E.C., which is very squeamish about journalistic standards and rather unhappy that it is not able to do anything about it. The present necessity is for an adjustment between the needs of emergency conditions and the requirements of freedom. But it is essential that the laws affecting the press be simple, easily comprehended and not subject to change. That calls for a radical change in the outlook of the press. Today we think in terms of uncertainty, held in check by a representative committee. It is difficult in these conditions to think of freedom of the press. Until the press is ready to give up the present machinery of consultation, it is injudicious to ask for freedom of the press.

Fact And Fancy

Optimism is good for keeping up morale but it wears thin if something tangible does not materialise soon. Mr. S. S. Vasist, Member (Transportation) Railway Board, said at a press conference, "I think it will not be presumptuous on my part to say that the railways are on top at present and I am sure they will continue to render the kind of service which even the most critical customer will be satisfied with." His remark is based on the fact that more locomotives are being imported and to be built inside the country. There is an increase in the rolling stock. More coaches are being built. Goods are being more speedily transported. But the most important test which the common man will apply to the railways is whether he can travel more comfortably and in time. There is still overcrowding in long-distance trains, connections are missed and it is difficult to find sitting accommodation if you are boarding a train at stations between two termini. Amenities, which make railway journey pleasant and comfortable in the west, are still non-existent here. Whatever little comforts were available there is a tendency to curtail them. The local train service in Bombay is still irregular, unreliable and overcrowded. It is no use asking people not to travel on footboards, cling to carriages or travel in women's compartments. If they do not travel in this precarious fashion, most probably they will get their day's wages cut or lose them altogether. We cannot say that there has been no effort on the part of the authorities to improve things but what the public wants is reasonably quick results and not optimistic reviews or distant promises.

A Historic Agreement

KING ON INDIA AND COMMONWEALTH

LONDON, Dec. 16. (PTI-Reuter): King George the Sixth declared here today in proroguing the present session of Parliament that India's assumption of the status of a Sovereign Independent Republic, while remaining a full member of the British Commonwealth, was an "historic agreement."

The King promised Britain's wholehearted support for the United Nations and urged the sustained efforts of all nations for a freer development of world trade.

Britain's own dollar gap would probably be closed through the "generous help" of Canada and the United States.

The speech was read for him in both Houses.

DEFENCE OF B. C. G. VACCINATION

T. B. Expert's Views

MADANAPALLE, Dec. 16. (PTI): Dr. J. B. McDougall, chief of the Tuberculosis Section, World Health Organisation, Geneva, said here yesterday, that "prevention, early diagnosis and proper treatment" were necessary to combat tuberculosis.

Addressing a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madanapalle Health Committee, Dr. McDougall defending the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination said in countries where mortality rate was very high, it offered the most appropriate and the best method for the prevention of the disease. "It is also scientifically correct," he added.

Dr. McDougall thought the spread of tuberculosis could not be satisfactorily solved by mere sanatoria or hospital accommodation. Doctors and dispensaries, he said, should also take up this work in right earnest.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bandra Board

With reference to the correspondence which appeared in the issue of your paper of the 1st December 1949, under the heading of "No Legal Existence for Bandra Board" I shall thank you to publish this letter of mine, which sets out herein below a copy of the Government of Bombay, General Department, Circular No. S. 120 dated 1st April 1935, for the information of your readers, which will dispel all doubts about the Valid Existence of the Bandra Municipal Board.

"Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. Interpretation of sections 25 and 19 (2): Powers of President of a retiring Municipality.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
General Department, Circular No S.120
Bombay Castle, 1st April 1935.

CIRCULAR OF GOVERNMENT

A case recently occurred where the term of office of a municipality which had been extended by order of Government to the maximum period of four years expired under section 25 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, before nominations were made by Government and the new board took office. The question arose whether the members of the old board could continue to act as such members until the first general meeting of the new board was held under section 25 (2) (a) of the Act, and whether the president of the old municipality could in the meantime convene the usual meetings of the outgoing members to transact the ordinary municipal business. Government are advised that, although the extended period of four years prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 25 may have expired, under clause (b) of section 25 (2), which has to be read with sub-section (1) the term of office of the outgoing councillors is to be deemed to extend to and expire with the day before the date of the first general meeting of the new municipality. During this period they can continue to act as councillors and they can meet for the transaction of municipal business. The provision in section 19(2) that on the expiry of the term of office of a municipality the president and vice-president shall continue to carry out the current administrative duties of their offices until such time as a new president or vice-president shall have been elected and shall take over charge of their duties, does not affect the operation of section 25(2) (b).

2. The position is the same in the case of municipalities governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the corresponding provisions of which are substantially the same as those of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

3. The Collectors are requested to apprise all municipalities within their charge of the position as explained above.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
(Transferred Departments),
J. B. Fernandes,
Under Secretary to Government.
—P. A. DIAS,
President, Bandra Municipality.

'I' Bus Route Service

I have to draw your attention to the difficulty experienced by the Residents of Koliwada while boarding 'I' Bus from Koliwada to Sewri Railway Station and vice versa from the date Double Decker Buses have started.

The passengers have to wait for over half an hour while coming to their offices in Bombay as the queue is long and buses are very few.

I understand that there is a dispute between the drivers and the B.E.S.T. authorities on the running time of 'I' "Route Bus". The authorities allow them 18 minutes running time only between Sewri Railway Station to Koliwada while the drivers require at least 22 minutes. The result is that the drivers do not care about the inconvenience caused to the public as sometime no bus is on the stand and at other times there are more than one buses.

It is observed that more than 200 new hous have been built by displaced persons at Koliwada with the result that the traffic on the above route has increased.

Will the B.E.S.T. authorities look into the matter and devise some means to end the inconvenience and difficulty caused to the Residents.

J. B. HINGORANI.

An Economy Drive?

While it is in the fitness of things that the Indian Government is tapping every source of retrenchment in expenditure it is not understood as to why the compulsory retirement after 55 years of age of the ministerial staff is still hanging fire. The bogey of experience is easily exploded when there is no dearth of persons in the department below the age of 55. The question of granting extension after 55 years is instead of being an exception has become a rule. Many new entrants who have the sword of temporary tenure hanging over their heads will easily be absorbed in the permanent cadre with the exit of those who have attained 55 years of age. It is earnestly hoped that the Government should without fear or favour carry out the question of compulsory retirement of servants over 55 years of age thereby giving a security of service to those who are in the temporary cadre.

—N. P. REGE

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Evacuee Property In W. Pakistan

Rs. 4,000 CRORES LEFT BEHIND

Story Of Pakistan's Unilateral Move

NEW DELHI, December 16 (P.T.I.).

REHABILITATION Ministry estimates place the value of evacuee property left behind in western Pakistan at Rs. four thousand crores.

According to a 54-page brochure on the subject, just published by the Ministry, this was six to ten times the value of Muslim property left behind in India, which is roughly estimated at Rs. four hundred crores.

The difference payable to India on the value of immovable property may be Rs. one thousand crores — the difference in the value of land alone being placed at over Rs. 300 crores.

While non-Muslim lands left behind in West Punjab alone cover over eight million acres, large portions of which are canal-irrigated, Muslim evacuee lands in East Punjab and in the States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot and Kapurthala total nearly four million acres, mostly unirrigated.

The disturbances which led to mass migrations covered some 300,000 square miles in Pakistan, the area involved in India being about 87,000 square miles. In 93 per cent of the area in India, Muslims, it is stated, continued to live in peace and security.

The total population of displaced persons from Pakistan for whom India has had to find food and shelter is considered nearly equal to the entire population of the continent of Australia.

BACKGROUND

Giving an account of the attempts made to solve the evacuee property trouble, the brochure said that the first discordant note was struck by Pakistan, when, almost immediately after the August 29, 1947 Inter-Dominion discussions at Lahore, she unilaterally issued an ordinance conferring very wide powers on the West Punjab Government. Though it had been agreed to, that "illegal seizure will not be recognised", the West Punjab authorities openly began seizing the properties of non-Muslims.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the first Inter-Dominion conference at Secretariat level in New Delhi from December 18 to 22, 1947 produced a scheme of Government-to-Government exchange of agricultural property, the debtor Dominion paying the creditor the deference in value. The Inter-Dominion Ministers Conference held in July 1948, to consider the scheme, only accepted that portion of the scheme which affected movable property. This position too was prejudiced by the two central ordinances that Pakistan issued in October 1948, without consulting India.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

Pakistan was also first to violate the Karachi Agreement of January 1949 on facilities for sale or exchange of urban immovable properties on an individual basis immediately after the agreement. Pakistan issued an ordinance requiring persons visiting that Dominion for the sale or exchange of their properties to obtain an income-tax clearance certificate if they stayed there longer than fifteen days.

The last violation of the Karachi Agreement was in July 1949 when Pakistan promulgated an ordinance forbidding all transactions concerning evacuee property as also the property of "intending evacuees."

Summing up the review, the brochure referred to a new Pakistan Ordinance issued in October 1949 and said that the result of that had been a fresh exodus of Hindus from Sind.

While the Government of India felt that the property left behind by evacuees in either Dominion should not be used without paying fair compensation to the owners, the Pakistan Government wished to use such property for the benefit of its new Muslim nationals without paying compensation.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO U.S. RISE UP

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): British exports to the United States have increased since devaluation, but showed a ten per cent decrease for 1949 compared with 1948, Mr. Neville Blond, Trade Adviser to the British Government, told a press conference here.

U.S. TO RESTRICT COTTON ACREAGE

Rigid Government Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): United States cotton will be grown and marketed under rigid Government controls next year.

Producers of the crop in a twenty-state referendum yesterday approved an Agriculture Department proposal to invoke pre-war marketing quotas as a means of preventing surplus production.

Quotas on cotton were last in effect in 1941. They were voted for the 1942 crop, but were suspended because of war conditions.

The Department's cotton programme is designed to restrict plantings to 21,000,000 acres, or about 23 per cent less than was planted this year. This reduction is expected to result in a crop of around 12,000,000 bales compared with about 16,000,000 this year.

Pakistan's Cotton Exports

KARACHI, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter):— The loss of the Indian cotton market since the devaluation of sterling and the Indian rupee has not appreciably affected Pakistan's cotton exports, it was officially stated here today.

Official sources said the loss in Indian trade had been made up by exports to other countries.

London Electricity Strike "Off"

LONDON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): London's four-day electricity strike, which had affected industry and transport and blacked out parts of the metropolitan area, was "quite definitely settled" this afternoon.

Full resumption of work is expected.

PRIVATE CHARITY FOR ORPHANAGES

Rajaji's Exhortation

VISHAKAPATNAM, Dec. 16, (PTI): The importance of free flow of private charity for running orphanages and asylums was emphasised by the Governor-General Mr. Rajagopalachari here today.

The Governor-General who was visiting the Prema Samajam congratulated the donors and workers in Vishakapatnam who were maintaining the institutions like the Guild of Service and Women's Welfare Association. He said it was in very few district towns that a working orphanage and asylum like this were maintained and as a mark of his appreciation donated Rs. 500 to the Samajam.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said Government could not do everything and unless society helped in these matters many poor people in distress would go without any succour.

RIOTING IN RAJKOT JAIL: MANY HURT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 16.

The battle royal between the Thakarai prisoners, including the notorious dacoits Ratanji and Manji, and the Ahir, Kathodia and Koli prisoners owed its origin to the preferential treatment given to the Ahir under trial prisoners, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the ill-used Thakaria prisoners. Encouraged by the warder's partiality the Ahir prisoners, suddenly attacked the Thakarai prisoners while at meals inflicting severe injuries on Ratanji, Velubha and Harbhamji, who were instanly removed to the Jubilee Hospital. Other Thakrai prisoners who were also injured by the assailants received first aid in the Central Jail itself.

Greetings From U. S. Navy

The Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy, has sent the following message to the Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy:—

"The United States Navy sends its heartiest congratulations to the Royal Indian Navy on the occasion of its Navy Day. The close friendship between our two Navies reflecting the amity between our two peoples will ever remain for our purposes are identical to safeguard our nation so that its peaceful development will be assured."

DUTY ON STEEL RODS REDUCED

Commerce Ministry Press Note

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16, (PTI): The Government of India have decided to reduce to five per cent ad valorem the duty on bright drawn and polished drill rods made of special steel used for the manufacture of small tools if the rods are of British manufacture, and to 15 per cent ad valorem if not of British manufacture.

Announcing this reduction in duty, a Commerce Ministry press note today said that the Tariff Board held that there was no case for protection to the small tools industry but recommended assistance by means of a refund of duty paid in excess of five per cent ad valorem by small tool manufacturers on special steel imported by them.

The existing duty on bright drawn and polished drill rods is 30 per cent ad valorem, if of British manufacture, and 42 per cent ad valorem in the case of other manufactures.

Protection For Textile Machinery Industry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

The Governor of India's Resolution on the Tariff Board's Report regarding protection to the Cotton Textile Machinery Industry is published today (December 17) in the Gazette of India.

The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Board that a protective duty of ten per cent ad valorem should be levied for a period of three years, ending March 31, 1953, on spinning ring frames, spinning rings, spindles and plain looms used in the Cotton Textile Industry.

A Notification under the Protective Duties Act, 1946, to give effect to the above decision is issued today (December 17).

City Bank Employees To Join 'Workers' March'

The Federation of Bank Employees, Bombay, has decided to join in the "Workers' March" on Sunday Dec. 18 on the questions of retrenchment, unemployment and housing accommodation.

The Federation therefore requests all its members to join the "Feeder Procession" on Sunday at 2-30 p.m. at Bhatia Baug, Bori Bunder.

Ahmedabad Dispute For Industrial Court

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16 (PTI): The questions of bonus and dearness allowance to be paid to the textile operatives of Ahmedabad have been referred to the Industrial Court, as the conciliation proceedings under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act between the Millowners' Association and Textile Labour Association have failed.

Sholapur Token Strike Declared Illegal

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 14 (PTI)—Mr. B S. Dingre, Judge, Labour Court, Sholapur, has declared illegal the one-day token strike on 19th September last observed by the workers of the Godavari Sugar Mills Limited of Kopargaon. He held that it was an industrial matter under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

It was contended on behalf of the workers that they had stopped work in sympathy with the textile workers who had gone on a day's strike all over the Bombay Presidency and that was not an industrial matter.

News BRIEFS

Mill Closure

A Surat textile mill has given notice to its employees that the mill be closed down by the end of January due to shortage of cotton.

Visits Rajghat

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the I.L.O., accompanied by Mr. S. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Chairman of the Governing body of the I.L.O. visited Rajghat on Dec. 16 and laid a wreath on Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi.

Prize Offer

The Governor of Orissa, Mr. Asaf Ali, has offered Rs. 1,000 to anyone who can plan the best and cheapest labour—saving device which can be useful to farmers in any kind of agricultural operation—irrigation, ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, thrashing.

Superseded

The Government of Orissa has superseded the Puri Municipal Council and appointed an executive officer from Dec. 15 upto April 30, 1951.

Good Response

The workers of the two textile mills in Gwalior have decided to save a part of the bonus for 1948 in pursuance of a suggestion made by Mr. T. S. Gokhale, Labour Minister of Madhyabharat.

Golwalkar Does Not Want Hindu Code Bill

MADRAS, Dec 16, (PTI): Mr. M. S. Golwalker, the R.S.S. chief told pressmen here: "Personally I think it would have been better if the Hindu Code Bill had not been presented in the Dominion Parliament now".

The R.S.S. chief refused to comment on the various aspects of the measure.

College Day In Andheri

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Dec. 16.

Presiding over the annual Prize Distribution Day at the Meghji Mathuradas College at Andheri yesterday, Mr. Gaganvihari Mehta said that students of today were the citizens of tomorrow and on them rested the responsibility of governing the country efficiently and well. The speaker advised them to build up a strong character coupled with a high sense of discipline so that they may be prepared to shoulder those responsibilities with credit to themselves and the country.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Previous Closing	30.23
Today's Opening	30.33
Difference	+10
Today's Closing	30.50
Difference	+27

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Forward	172	6	0
Gold Forward	113	15	0
Silver Bullion	172	0	0
Silver Mint	172	6	0
Gold Ready	113	14	0
Sovereign	75	14	0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Opening Prices:

Annaconda Copper Mining and General Motors both unquoted.

United States Steel Common 26 1/2

Pref 140 1/4 (PTI-Reuter).

Navy Day Messages

(Continued from Page 1)

and self-respect but also increased responsibility and not the least among the latter are the safeguarding of India's coast and the protection of our sea-borne trade. This is the role of our Navy and I have no doubt that it will rise fully to all the demands that might be placed on it. The Indian Navy has already made a flying start and earned goodwill and friendship wherever it has gone as war demonstrated during the recent visits of our squadron to the countries round the Indian Ocean. It is vital to our country's prosperity that we should increase our sea-borne trade and with the Navy keeping the sea lanes clear, India's ships will sail across the seven seas in ever increasing numbers.

BALDEV SINGH

From C-in-C RIN

On this first Navy Day since India's independence, I send greetings to all officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy. We have the great task of building a strong and efficent Navy for the defence of India .We have made a good start and achieved some progress towards this goal. But a long road lies ahead and much hardwork. Each and everyone of us has an important part to play and must give of our best for the success of this great undertaking.

It is easy enough to buy ships but it is not possible to run and fight them efficiently unless they are manned by officers and men of the finest calibre. Your job therefore is to train yourselves to be efficient, to learn to be seamen, to acquire a high degree of professional skill in the particular branch that you have chosen, and above all to cultivate the qualities of moral integrity and courage so necessary in the final test of battle.

You have a great responsibility. Many of you will be the leaders of tomorrow. It is up to you to equip yourselves for the task so that the future may not find you wanting in any respect. Some of the qualities that go towards the making of a good leader are ability to gain the confidence of subordinates, and thus influence and inspire them to give of their best; the ability to justify the confidence so gained; precept and example; firmness and speed in decision; calmness in crisis; readiness to accept responsibility and a sympathetic understanding of human natures and meticulous impartiality.

Before you can command, you must learn to obey. For success in a fighting service the discipline must have reached a stage where obedience is based mainly on willingness. It should spring from a natural sense of loyalty and duty.

One final word. Remember the old naval saying that a ship is judged by the appearance of her boats. In the same way, your Service will be judged by your conduct ashore. When abroad, your are unofficial ambassadors in whose hands rests the fair name of your country and your Service. I am glad to say that I have received from all quarters reports of quarters reports of your excellent conduct on shore and of the splended impression you have created wherever you have been.

I wish all Good Luck. Let us rededicate ourselves on this day to the golorious task that lies ahead—the

FROM THE STARS TO THE BOYS

Stars from Hollywood have sent their messages to the R.I.N. on Navy Day. Here is the pick of them: "Oceans of hope Royal Indian Navy on your Navy Day Celebration". —Bob Hope.

"Top O'the morning to the Royal Indian Navy. Congratulations on your first Navy Day. Anchors Aweigh"—Bing Crosby.

"A salute to the Royal Indian Navy on inaugural Navy Day".—Burt Lancaster.

Bombay Wins Championship

INTER-PROVINCIAL BADMINTON FINAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (PTI).

Bombay won the Inter-Provincial Badminton Championship today by defeating Bengal in the mixed doubles final. Yesterday the winners led Bengal by two matches to one.

In the match played today Mr. and Mrs. Lewis (Bombay) beat Keshav Dutt and Pearle Goss (Bengal) 15-6, 4-15, 15-13.

The Bombay pair easily won the first match while in the second Keshav Dutt and Partner pulled up wonderfully and defeated their opponents 4-15. In the third match also Dutt and Partner put up a sti: fight but had to yield ultimately to the visitors who by their supreme court-craft, dropped shots and smashes narrowly won the match by 15-13.

INTER-VARSITY WRESTLING

BANGALORE, Dec. 15 (P.T.I.):

Following are odays results:

FLYWEIGHT: Srinivas (East Punjab) beat T. Dhare (Poona) on points V. P. Mane (Poona) beat T. R. Swamy (Mysore) on points.

BANTAM WEIGHT: G. S. N. Prasad (Mysore) beat D. M. Patil (Poona) N. C. Parappa (Mysore) beat Gurumail Singh (East Punjab) W.D. Jadhav (Poona) beat Tilakaraj (East Punjab)

FEATHER WEIGHT: R. Nariappa (Mysore) beat S. B. Patil (Poona) on points. Ramulu Bhaya (East Punjab) beat D. S. Kharbus (Poona) Krishna Dutta (East Punjab) beat H. N. N. Sastry (Mysore).

LIGHT WEIGHT: Prithisingh (East Punjab) beat Basavaraj (Mysore) A. N. Shinde (Poona) beat Jermail Singh (Poona) beat Jermaiil Singh (East Punjab).

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16, (PTI).

Naresh Kumar will defend his singles title in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships this year against Sumant Misra from whom he took it away last year. Misra today defeated Delhi's new champion Narendra Nath in a grim five-set dual. Kumar, the holder beat the prodigy, Vishnu Mohan, in straight sets.

The following are results of today's matches in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships:

MEN'S SINGLES (semi-final) Sumat Misra beat Narendra Nath 6—3 0—6 4—6 6—3 6—2; Naresh Kumar beat Vishnu Mohan 7—5 6—3 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (semi finals) D. Mitic and M Branonic beat Sumant Misra and P. N. Murti 6—3 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES (semi finals) Narendra and Miss P. Khanna beat D. Madhav Rao and Mrs. S. R. Mody 6—3 6—4.

TENNIS STARS FOR ASIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Awaiting Visas To Enter India

LONDON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter).

Two self-exiled lawn tennis players, Czeslaw Spychala and Vladimir Cernik are awaiting visas to enter India to play in the Asian Championships. To play in the Asian Championships, to which they were invited by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association.

Their air passages are booked and they are packed ready to leave London with the British Team on Sunday.

"I cabled India last week for permission for the visas", Mr. J. Chinna Durai, foreign secretary of the All-India Association said today, "but no reply has been received".

An official of the consular department of the High Commissioner for India's Office said it was necessary in this case to get official sanction from India. This had not yet been received.

Spychala, a former Polish Davis Cup Player, has been competing with success in British Tournaments since the war.

Cernik, Czechoslovakia's number two player, went into voluntary exile earlier this year with his famous partner, Jaroslav Drobny.

The rest of the party, which leaves on Sunday afternoon is Geoffrey Paish Gerald Oakley, Mrs. Betty Hilton, Miss Kay Tuckey and Mr. Chinna Durai.

EAST ZONE XI TO MEET TOURISTS

Shute Banerjee (Sr.) Elected Captain

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (PTI): At a meeting of the East Zone Selection Committee held here today, with Mr. M. Dutt Roy in the chair, the following were selected to represent East Zone against the Commonwealth Cricketers in the match to be played at Jamshedpur on January 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Shute Banerjee (Bihar) Capt. S. Mustaq Ali (Holkar) N. Chatterjee (Bengal), S. Banerjee Jr. (Bengal), N. Chowdhury (Bengal), H. Gaikwad (Holkar), Wahidullah (U.P.), P. B. Dutt (Bengal,) P. Sen (Bengal,) P. Roy (Bengal) and B. Bose (Bihar). Twelfth man A. S. Das (Bihar).

Reserves: S. K. Girdhari (Bengal), Om Prakash (U.P.) and S. K. Khanna (Bengal).

MYSORE UNIVERSITY SCORE 405 FOR 8

BANGALORE, Dec. 16: The Inter-University Cricket Tournament (South Zone) for the Rohinton Baria Trophy between Mysore and Andhra commenced here today in the Central College grounds. Mysore batting first had made 147 runs for four wickets at lunch time.

At the close of play Mysore has made 405 runs for eight wickets.

XMAS PRESENTS

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

★ ★ ★

IRONS ELECTRIC :—Steam, Thermostatic, Streamline, Travelling.
TOASTERS :— Automatic and Breakfaster.
OVENS, STOVES, HOT PLATES.
COOKER WITH OVEN AND GRILL.
KETTLES :—2½, 3 and 5 pints Chromium.
COFFEE PERCOLATOR "CORY" Glass
COFFEE PERCOLATOR CHROMIUM
COFFEE GRINDER 1 lb. capacity.
LAMPS :—OSRAM & CROMPTON.
FLOURESCENT TUBES
PRESSURE COOKER. WASHING MACHINE, VACUUM CLEANER, FACE MASSAGER, HEATING PAD, IMMERSION HEATER. CLOCK TABLE & WALL (Synchronous), HAIR DRYER. REMINGTON and SHICK SHAVERS, TABLE FANS, LIGHT STANDS (Table), etc., etc., etc.,

GREAT WESTERN STORES

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 1.

CUT OUT AND KEEP

REVISED RATION QUANTUM

Foodgrains ration quantum for the 51st Rationing Week commencing from Sunday, December 18, 1949 to Saturday, December 24, 1949, has been fixed as follows:—

Total Cereal Ration Per Week	Per Adult (2 Foodgrains Units).	Per Child (1 Foodgrains Unit).	Per Heavy Manual Labourer & Supplementary Ration Card of One Unit.
Total Cereal Ration Per Week	84 ozs.	42 ozs.	28 ozs.
Maximum available in (a) Raw Rice Sort I-A (if available) or	28 ozs.	14 ozs.	9 ozs.
(b) Raw Rice Sort I or	20 ozs.	10 ozs.	6 ozs.
(c) Boiled Rice Sort I (if available) or			
(d) Boiled Rice Sort II (if available) or			
(e) Raw Rice Sort II	10 ozs.	5 ozs.	Nil
Maximum available in Bajri (available only against equivalent quantity of rice or wheatgrain).	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	4 ozs.
Maximum available in Wheat of which	56 ozs.	28 ozs.	20 ozs.
(a) Maximum available in Wheatgrain	32 ozs.	16 ozs.	16 ozs.
(b) Maximum available in Wheatflour	56 ozs.	28 ozs.	20 ozs.
(c) Additional Wheatgrain or Wheatflour available in exchange for Rice quantum	20 ozs	10 ozs.	4 ozs.
Maximum available in Milo	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	4 ozs.

(The combined ration of Rice, Wheatgrain and Bajri should not exceed 52 ozs. and in case of supplementary rations 20 ozs wheatflour or milo cannot be exchanged for Bajri).

(16 ozs. make one lb.)

Bread Tickets can be obtained within the permissible quantity of wheat available in the ration quantum at the rate of one Bread Unit for 28 ozs of wheat ration. One Bread Unit is equivalent to 28 ozs. of bread. Bread is only available on Bread Tickets during the week marked on the tickets and upto Saturday of the following week.

As a measure to reduce consumption of Rice, cardholders are allowed to draw their rice quota wholly or in part in wheatgrain or wheatflour. The combined Rice-Wheat quota should not exceed 76 ozs of which only 20 ozs will be available in Rice.

SUGAR

The quantum of Sugar for the 51st Rationing Week will be 6 ozs per ration card.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter):— The customary idle week-end conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange today. Trading was very small with pric movements irregular.

British Government securi ies developed an easier tendency following offerings of the long-dated issues.

Among oil shares, Apex Trinidad was a firm feature being around 2 Shillings higher on the day at 40 Shillings following their maintained dividend announcement and excellent profit figures (£470,000 compared with £330,000 for the previous year).

Industrial were quietly firm with provincial support forthcoming for textiles and irons and steels. Elsewhere in this section cable and wireless ordinary were supported and improved to 252-1/4.

Rubbers were easier on profit-taking.

Despite the small market in Kaffirs owing to the Cape holiday, there was small local support for developers and some investment buying for dividend payers which resulted in some useful gains in a market rather short of stock.

BHARAT BANK LTD.

Head Office: DELHI

Paid up Capital.. Rs. 2,01,37,175

Reserve Fund. Rs. 40,00,000

Our office in your locality will be pleased to help you in solving your banking problems

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Stop Press

FRANCE ACCUSED

WROCLAW, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): France today was charged with attempting to strike at Poland's industry by planned sabotage in the State coal mines and steel plants, when four French nationals accused of spying appeared before a military tribunal here. The accused, three men and one woman, were charged with having accepted large sums from French Embassy and Consular officials in Poland to collect military, economic and political information and helping in planning industrial sabotage.

INDIAN FILMS

'SINGAAR' ARRIVES AT LIBERTY

NOW running at the Liberty Theatre, the Haldia-Nanda production "Singaar" gives us a glimpse of a completely new Suraiya. Producer Haldia has chosen a vehicle that is eminently suited to her manifold talents, and director Nanda has allowed her the maximum scope to get the full value from the drama-filled episodes. Supporting Suraiya are Jairaj, K. N. Singh and the rapidly rising Madhubala.

"Singaar" tells of the adventures of this quartet and what ensues when their affections get all mixed up. The resulting interplay of character makes for powerful drama and events inevitably forge ahead towards a grand climax.

To do justice to the top-ranking stars, celebrated writers like Madhok, Shakil Badayuni and Nakshab were engaged to pen the lyrics, while the music was given to Khurshid Anwar who has composed some outstanding numbers for this film. Judging from the material, "Singaar" should definitely prove a success.

GALA PREMIERE OF 'BHOLI'

Released by Model Pictures Ltd., and produced by Murli Movietone, "BHOLI" is due at a gala premiere at the Capitol on the 23rd December. Presenting a fast moving and entertaining story enlivened by plenty of music and humour, Geeta Bali, Prem Adib and Sashikala are the stars of this forthcoming release, and the musical score is in the hands of Pandit Gobindram.

Shanti Madhok in Ranjit's "NAZAARE".

'Nazaare' Enters 6th Week

Running simultaneously at the New West End, Broadway and Bandra Talkies, Ranjit's spectacular film "Nazaare" continues to draw large crowds to these three theatres.

Combining a powerful story with a liberal amount of music, the picture has been produced in a lavish and dramatic manner. Director Prahlad Dutt has handled the direction with competence, while sterling performances are given by Aga Jan, Satish and Shanti Madhok. There are some beautiful lyrics from the pen of Rajendra Krishna, and Bulo C. Rani wrote the music.

Geeta Bali in "Bholi" coming to Capitol from next Friday.

Latest Colour Film Proves Popular

"AJIT" RELEASED AT TWO MAJOR THEATRES

RELEASED yesterday at the New Empire and Minerva, Western India Theatres' colour film "AJIT" proved highly successful. Produced at Gwalior and subsequently processed in America by the Kodachrome-Ansco colour process, this film is a sumptuous visual feast.

When the film was shown in America, it drew forth praise from several experts, while Pearl Buck, noted novelist, also waxed enthusiastic over the picture.

The vast panoramic backgrounds of the film come to life by the use of the beautiful colour process, while all the opulence, the pomp and pageantry of life in the Indian States is captured in its entirety and brought faithfully to the screen.

The film itself is a saga dealing with a bygone age when Rajput power was at its zenith. There is plenty of lush drama and the film abounds in tense and absorbing situations.

Monica Desai, Yeshodara Katju, Gope, Premnath and Nyampally head the large and distinguished cast, while the production has been looked after by Mohan Bhavnani and Moti Jhangiani. The stars do creditably in the roles assigned them, but Bhavnani's somewhat hesitant direction at times mars the easy flow of the dramatic material. Taken as a whole however, the film is distinctly successful, and should be well worth a visit particularly for its visual appeal.

Premnath in "Ajit".

Musical Drama At Excelsior

With some fine lyrics set to the beautiful musical score of Shyam Sunder, the current film at the Excelsior, Taj and Paradise is the musical drama "Ek Roz".

Depicting the adventures of a couple who, deeply in love with each other, are separated by the vagaries of a relentless fate, "Ek Roz" provides some novel twists to a conventional plot.

In directing this film, Dawood Chand has stressed the emotional values of the plot, and has unfolded the story with tact and understanding.

Nasreen, who will be remembered for her work in "Shah Jehan", gives another appealing performance in this picture, while dashing Al Nasir is cast opposite her in the role of her lover. Salim Raza and Asha Posley strengthen the supporting cast.

Kuldip's 'Naach' Retains Popularity

DRAWING GOOD CROWDS AT KAMAL

AS witnessed by the large crowds that are coming to the three cinemas where "Naach" is being exhibited, Kuldip's latest creation is increasing in popularity rather than otherwise. Running at the Kamal and Surya Talkies and at the Venkatesh cinema at Vile Parle, the film stars Suraiya in a singing and dancing role well suited to her versatile talents.

The supporting cast is also packed with popular names like Sofia, Yeshodara, Kuldip and Shyam. Husanlal and Bhagatram have composed music that is well in keeping with the dramatic situations of the story. With a well knit plot and a plausible romance, Naach proves to be a pleasant picture, indeed.

"Roomal" Next Change At Krishna

"SCREENS", distributors of such recent hits as "Chandralekha", "Nishan" and "Swayyam Siddha", have made arrangements for the early release of Varuna Pictures' "Roomal" which is booked as the next change at the Krishna.

There is an all-star cast in this picture, the leads being handled by Nargis, Jairaj, Rehman, Jeevan and Cuckoo. Written by M. R. Bhakri and M. G. Adib, the picture tells a tale of filial love and sacrifice. With direction by Ramchandra Thakur, the musical score for this film was provided by Hansraj Bahel and Aziz Khan.

Prakash's 'Rakhi' Coming Soon At Lamington

Fresh from a very successful run at Amritsar and other northern Indian centres, "Rakhi", the latest Prakash offering, is scheduled as the next change at the Lamington. Said to combine a powerful plot with extremely fine acting, the film stars lovely Kamini Kaushal with Ullhas, who plays the part of her brother. Shanti Kumar, the director of the film has taken the theme of love between brother and sister and has introduced some powerful situations that make for intense drama. Both the principal artists have given compelling performances and are strongly supported by Karan Diwan, Gope and Yeshodara Katju. The music has been composed by Husanlal and Bhagatram.

"Matrubhoomi" Awaiting Release At National

Produced and directed by that fine actor Ishwarlal, the Free India release "Matrubhoomi" has been booked for the National in the near future. Starring Ishwarlal and Pare in the leads, the film has a strong supporting cast consisting of Mubarak, Bhagwandas and Rewashanker.

There is plenty of scope in this film for a lavish display of splendour, for the story has been set in medieval times, and there is full mediaeval times, and there is full use made of the wonderful costumes of the period.

Story Of "Our Struggle" And The Men Behind It

The main characters in the ambitious full-length feature film, "Our Struggle" which Motwane Ltd. will soon present to the nation are in essence the immortal personalities and the unforgettable events that shaped India's freedom struggle and determined her final victory. From Mahatma Gandhi downwards, all the great figures of the past and present will have an honoured place in this film, the story of which will be enacted by a cast consisting entirely of new faces

These individuals, imbued as they are with the zeal and enthusiasm that are incidental in work of such monumental nature, are determined to make of this film an unforgettable record of one of history's most glorious achievements, the emergence of a free nation out of the darkness that was India's slavery, with the aid of nothing save the Gandhian weapons of love and non-violence

MUHURAT OF SAHU'S LATEST VENTURE

Now that "Hamara Ghar" is receiving the final touches at the Chembur studios, Kishore Sahu has already performed the muhurat ceremony of his latest film "Bijli". For this song and dance drama he has engaged the services of the popular Rehana and Sitara, while he has specially summoned Robin Mazumdar from Calcutta to play the male lead. Sahu is said to be going full steam ahead with this film, and is determined to make it tops in entertainment value.

"Dillagi" Sets New Record

RUNNING at present at the Palace, Kardar's "Dillagi" is playing to full houses at every show. The box-office returns of this film have surpassed all previous records, since the theatre began exhibiting Indian films. Not only is the picture doing well at the Palace, but there is keen demand for booking the film at other suburban cinemas. With a star-studded cast led by the glamorous Suraiya, the film has songs, music, a well-ordered plot and fine production values.

"NISHAN" STILL THE BEST IN TOWN

Although there have been a number of pictures released since "Nishan" commenced its run, this adaptation of the Dumas melodrama still remains the most exciting film of its kind.

With handsome Ranjan giving a dashing portrayal of a difficult dual role, the film has the added advantage of the latest production technique which has been utilised to the fullest extent, to make this film really thrilling screen fare.

Showing at the Opera House, Jai Hind and Rivoli theatres, the picture is still being borne on the crest of a wave of popular enthusiasm, and bids fair to continue its run for many weeks to come.

'NATAK' PLAYING TO FULL HOUSES

Ever since its release a fortnight ago, Kardar's "Natak" has been doing record business at the Super, where it is having its premiere run In fact, in practically all the shows, the entire theatre is completely sold out.

Kardar has, by now, evolved his own box office formula. It lies in taking a popular star, getting her to sing plenty of Naushad's bewitching melodies, giving the film the benefit of good direction and production, and leaving the rest to the audience.

In "Natak" Kardar has chosen the stage and dancers as a background for the plot. Village maiden Suraiya marries a princeling who promptly deserts her, leaving her expecting a baby. In order to maintain her child, Suraiya takes up dancing as a career, and after a variety of adventures, meets up with the prince once more, only to find that he is already married. There are some improbabilities in the somewhat overworked theme, but on the whole Kardar has achieved his purpose, which after all is to entertain audiences

Aside from the obvious attraction of Suraiya's acting, the Naushad score for this film is a very tuneful one, and the star has sung the numbers in her usual charming manner, the sincerity and polish of her portrayal going over well with local audiences.

Inauguration Of Film Library

Filling a need which has long been felt in this country, Messrs. Daulat Corporation, Patel Chambers, Bombay 7, have started a film library which includes all the latest 16MM films both in English and in the vernacular languages. Moreover, they possess a trained staff of technicians, and the latest projectors and other equipment, and their services are available to all members of the industry.

The Whole Town's Talking

HILARIOUS COMEDY

The Independent Players presented the first show of "The Whole Town's Talking" by John Emerson and Anita Loos at the St. Xavier's College Hall on December 15 at 6-30 p.m. The next two shows are on the 18th (9-30 p.m.) and 21st (6-30 p.m.) December.

Gillian Burton

"The Whole Town's Talking" is the hilarious story of Chester Binney, a plain and simple man and his attempts to win the girl of his heart. She believes that men who have "sowed their wild oats" make better husbands and finds him too dull and uninteresting. In an attempt to make himself a "man of the world,' Chester Binney fakes up a very lurid past. What happens when this faked past boomerangs upon him makes "The Whole Town's Talking" a worthy successor to Anita Loos's "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

The cast consists of Bill Linford, Pheroze Madon, Gillian Burton, Maki Seervai, Zarin Wadia, Minoo Daver, Cecil Raymond, Louise Nuelle, Reda Homles, Tonny Roodhuyzen, Leslie Leveroy and others.

"The Whole Town's Talking", is produced by Bill Linford and Deryck Jeffereis and directed by Adi Marzban, the same team that gave Bombay earlier this year "Charley's Aunt" and "George and Margaret."

New and comfortable chairs are being specially provided for these shows and special platforms have been made to ensure a better view of the stage.

The proceeds of the shows will go to the St. Xavier's College Dramatic Club.

Tickets can be obtained at Rose and Co. and are priced at Rs. 7, Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 2/10 including tax.

'DR. KOTNIS' SCORES IN ARGENTINA

FOR the first time in the history of the South American cinema is an Indian film being shown in Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital. The credit for this signal honour goes to V. Shantaram, whose "Dr. Kotnis' Journey" was recently released at a local theatre.

The cast, entirely English-speaking, is headed by Shantaram and Jayashree. Produced in English in India, and processed and edited in New York the South American distributors have given the film Spanish sub-titles to make it intelligible to the Spanish speaking population.

The film has created quite a sensation in the Argentine press, the newspapers being unanimous in their praise, prominent among these being the famous "La Prensa" and "El Mundo." The English version of "Dr. Kotnis" is due in Bombay during Christmas week.

'Lavangi,' Biographical Drama, Due In January

Produced at New Theatres, Calcutta, and Star Combines, Madras, Jagadish Pictures' "Lavangi" is a biographical drama dealing with events in the life of the noted Sanskrit scholar Pandit Jaggannath. There is plenty of singing and dancing in this film, and the producers have spared neither time nor expense in order to achieve an entertaining film. The film has been directed by Y. V. Rao, and features Rao, Rukmini Ramesh Tiwari, Madan Tandon and Maya Bose.

5 DEAD AND 4 HURT IN U. S. PLANE CRASH

BOSWELL, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter)—Five airmen were killed and four injured when an American Air Force Superfortress hit a windmill when landing here last night.

The plane caught fire and airmen dashed into the burning wreckage to rescue the crew of 14.

City Wedding

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Hotu Son of Mr. T. B. Motwani, Judge, Court of Small Causes Bombay and Mrs. Motwani was married to Miss. Shushi Wodhwani on Dec. 16. The guests included the Chief Justice of Bombay the Mayor, Maj Gen. and Mrs. Bear, Judges high Government Officials and members of the Bar and prominent businessmen.

IT'S ON! AT TWO THEATRES!

A PULSATING DRAMA FILLED WITH ADVENTURE, ROMANCE, EXCITEMENT!

*MONICA DESAI
*YASHODHARA KATJU *GOPE
*PREMNATH
*NAYAMPALLY
*BADRIPRASAD

Music by: PT. GOBINDRAM

Produced & Directed by M. BHAVNANI MOTI JHANGIANI.

NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30, 9-30.
Plans open 9-30 onwards.

IN GLORIOUS COLOUR: INDIA'S PROUD ACHIEVEMENT

Ajit

MINERVA
3-30, 6-30, 9-30.
Sun. Hol. Mats. at 12-30
Plans open 10 to 12.
*A W.I.Th.Ltd. Release.

A RED LETTER DAY IN HISTORY
Since YESTERDAY

THE YEARS BEST AT THE TOWN'S BEST WITH THE BEST STARS!

Singaar AT LIBERTY
in a HALDIA NANDA PRODUCTION
SURAIYA, MADHUBALA, JAIRAJ, K. N. SINGH & DURGA KHOTE
Music: KHURSHID ANWAR.
Showplace of the Nation
Daily: 3, 6-15 9-30
Plans open 10 a.m to 8 p.m
Directed by K. NANDA
Produced by R. A. HALDIA.
A H.P.K. Release.

* Gala Opening on FRIDAY, 23rd, DEC.

THROBBING LOVE SET TO MUSIC!
Touching Tale Of A Girl—quite Pure In Heart, Caught Into The Whirlpool Of Emotions!!

* From The Makers of "PYAS & "DOOSRI SHADI" Comes A Poignant Drama Superbly Directed By * RAM DARYANI

Bholi

Music:—PT. GOBINDRAM

Starring:— GEETA BALI, PREM ADIB, SHASHIKALA, GOPE, JEEWAN & above all * NAWAB.

OPENING ON FRIDAY AT CAPITOL
Adv. Bkgs. from Sunday 9-30 to 1 : : 2 to 7
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Sunday at 1 p.m.
(A MODEL PICTURES LTD., Release)

3rd Musical Week!
KARDAR PRODUCTIONS'

NAYAK
Starring: SURAIYA
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sat. Sun. 12-30
SUPER Booking 9-30 to 11-30. 5 to 6-30
KARDAR'S "DILLAGI" 13th Week at PALACE

RANJIT'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

Nazaare

SHASHIKALA, AGA, SATISH, SHANTI MADHOK
Director PRAHLAD DUTT
6TH WEEK
WEST END
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30
Sun. Matinee 12
Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
also at BROADWAY & BANDRA TALKIES

"The Northern Lights Of Bombay"
AURORA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Dramatic! Courageous! Unforgettable!
Never Before A Picture Like It!
"JOHNNY BELINDA"
Starring
ACADEMY AWARD WINNER JANE WYMAN, LEW AYRES
Tomorrow Morning at 10-30 a.m.
RONALD COLMAN in
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

HE WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO LEAD A RESPECTABLE LIFE! .. WHY?..
COME! Your favourite 'BHAGWAN' will —explain you, on the Silver Screen of
NEW ROSHAN
—in—CHITRANJAN PICTURES'
JEETE—RAHO
Direction: C. S. KRISHNA KUMAR.
BABOORAO, LILA GUPTE, USHA, VITA & OTHERS.
Daily: 2-30, 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Sun. Mat. at 10-30 a.m.

17TH WEEK!
FLOWER & FIRE BOTH in music & Dances in KULDIP Pictures'
NAACH
* SURAIYA *SHYAM * WASTI * KULDIP
KAMAL
3-15, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. 12-15
Also at SURYA & VYANKATESH Vile Parle
KAPOORCHAND Release

NOW SHOWING
HIND MATA
—PAREL—
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. 12-30 p.m.
RATAN PICTURE
CHAR DIN
SURAIYA, SHYAM, OM PRAKASH.
Sunday Morn. 10 a.m.
SAIGON
Allan Ladd.

NEPTUNE
Opp. Bandra Station. Phone: 89419.
Daily: 3-15, 6-15, 9-15 p.m.
Matinee: Sunday 12-15 p.m.
Now Showing! JAGAT PICTURE
VEENA
Sulochana Chatterji, Yakoob, Veera.

Professional Liquidation In Tata Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES RULE QUIET

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet and declined under moderate liquidation, but at the decline there was moderate buying and some short covering which resulted in a partial recovery.

As pointed out before the market being overbought is now under a corrective process and old bulls are liquidating their holdings. But the general sentiment being bullish, such sales are easily absorbed. However the market is now acting cautiously as most of the known bullish factors are discounted.

Tata Steel Defds opened today at Rs. 1512/8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1537/8 and declined at Rs. 1495 under renewed long liquidation. At this level there appeared moderate support and Defds rallied at Rs. 1512/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 311 and after declining at Rs. 309 improved at Rs. 311. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 30/5.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1075 and declined at Rs. 1065. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 302 and after declining at Rs. 297 steadied at Rs. 300/1. Nagpurs opened at Rs. 252 and improved at Rs. 254. Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 278 and after touching Rs. 277 steadied at Rs. 278. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14 and quietened at Rs. 13/14.

Later on there was narrow price movement. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1507/8 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 310/8. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 299 while Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 201/14. Gokaks were done at Rs. 273/12.

Towards the close there was further liquidation and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1500 and Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1060.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1060	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	297	8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	276	0
Central India Mills (6)	254	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	201	0
New Great Eastern (8)	168	0
Indore (8-3)	132	8
Gokak Mills (12)	273	0
Century Spinning (15)	252	8
Sirpur Mills (20)	320	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	152	0
Finlay Mills (15)	273	0
Morarji Gokuldas (S)	445	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	232	8
Meyer (12)	112	8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	15 6
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	12	0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	15 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	175	0
Podar (S)	147	8
Khatau Makanji (5)	186	4
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	309	8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1500	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	137	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	148	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	335	0
Belapur Sugar (9)	219	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	35	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	13 6
Premier Construction	95	0
Tata Chemical	13	5
Tata Oil (2)	53	0
Indian Iron (As. 12)	30	4
Bengal Steel (0-12)	22	11
British Indian Corp. (0-9)	9	2
Indian Copper	2	6 6
Wimco	207	8
Alcock	270	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1482	8
Andhra Valley (20)	1010	0
Tata Hydro (3)	153	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	62	0
Phoenix (50)	136	4
Indian Mfg.	2920	0
Kurla XD	3125	9
Colaba (12)	124	0
New City (11)	186	4
Minerva (12)	137	8
Bradbury (12)	530	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (2)	37	0
Mysore (4)	182	8
Model Mills (12-8)	178	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	690	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	230	0
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Shahpur Mills (200)	2860	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	8
Hindustar Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	58	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	170	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	128	12
Ahmedabad New	75	4
Surat Electric	126	14
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	141	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	149	6
Bombay Suburban New	85	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1782	8
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	450	0
Central Bank (1-8)	82	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	83	8
Bank of India (4)	171	0
Union (0-5)	7	4
Baroda (2-8)	123	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	41	0
United Commercial (1-8)	49	0
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4250	
Empire (10)	541	4
New India (1-7)	63	8
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2)	36	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	14	10
Industrial and Prudential	26	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	14	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
C.P. (1-14) XD	113	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (103)	227	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	121	4
Burma Petrol	1	6 9
Mackenzie (6)	77	8
Port Canning (3)	60	0
Kemp and Co (30)	365	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	89	0
Dharamsey Chemical (3)	40	0
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	48	12
United Motor	28	0
Associated Cement New (2)	136	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Bharat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	30	8
Mahmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	195	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1241	4
Tata Power (7-8)	1305	0
Hydro Electric (7)	128	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	220	0
Central India (5)	655	0
Swedeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	650	0
Lakshmi Mills	267	8
Khatau	100	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	105	10
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre. Construction First	100	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	97	4
Amalgamated	115	8
Habib	72	8
Tata Chemical	130	0
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	110	0
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	60	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	72	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	8
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	13
New Victoria	2	0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4
Palton (8)	120	0
Gold Mohor	302	8
New Kaiser Hind	305	0
Sajjan Mills X.D.	145	0
Osmanshahi (16)	250	0
Azamshahi	280	0
Air India Tata	68	0
Air India Tata	61	0
Hind Motors	5	4
Indian Steam	8	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

MILLS

Apollo 3 2-15 2-15-6
B Dyeing 1075 61-4 60-4 60
Bradbury Ord 530
C. India 253 52-8 56 54
Century 252-8
Colaba 124
E. Textiles 235 32-8
Elphinstone Ord 52
„ Pref 106-14
Finlay 274 71 72 70-8 73 72 73
Gokak 274 72 74 73
I. U. Defd 1-15-6 2 1-15-6
„ Ord 12-2 12 12-1-6 12
Indore 135 30 32-8
Khatau 186-4
Kohinoor 301 297 301 297-8
Laxmi 690
Meyer 112-8
Mysore 180 82-8
Model 178-12
New City 186-4
New Great 168 68 69
Podar 145 47-8 45 47-8
Simplex 200 197-8 204 1
Swadeshi 278 75 78 76
Sassoon Cotton 16-8
Shrinivas 170
Swan 320
Tata Mills 58
Vishnu 228-12 30
B. Steam 225 27-8
Srindia 14-3 13-13 14 13-13-6
Baroda 122
Central 83-8 81-12 83 82-8
Central New 83-8
Imperial Old 1790 82-8
Imperial New 450
India 171
Union 7-4
U. Commercial 50-8 49
Ahmedabad 128-12
Andhra 1410
Andhra Pref. 1240 41-4
Hydro 152
Hydro Pref. 129-4 28-12
New India 64-8 63-8
Vulcan 12
B. Steel 22-14 22-10 23 22-12 23-1 22-11.
I. Iron 30-5 30-2 30-6 30-4
Tata Defd 1510 1496-4 1515 1500
Tata Ord. 310-8 9 12 9-8
Tata IInd Pref. 137-8 37 37-8
Alcock 270
A. C. C. 150 48-8
Belapur 224 22 25 19
B. B. Old 333/12 28-12 41-4 33-12 35
B. B. New 121-4 20-10 21-4
B. B. Petrol 1-6-6 1-6-9
B. I. C. 8-15 9-2
I. Bleaching 152
I. Copper 2-6 2-6-6
I. I. Trust 89
P. Const. 96 93 96 95
Shivraipur 35-8 34-12 35
Tata Chem 13-4 13-6 13-2 13-5
Tata Pref. 130
Tata Oil 53-4 52 53-4 53
Wimco 218-12 7-8

SPECIAL

Svadeshi Coupon 67 68
Ahmedabad Elec. New 75 75-4
National Rayon Pref. 70 69-8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. However professional operators are long and if the Bank does not come out to sell, the market is likely to improve.

Posh delivery Silver opened at Rs. 173 and after declining at Rs. 172/15 improved at Rs. 173/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 172/12. Posh delivery Gold opened at Rs. 113/2 and after declining at Rs. 112/14 steadied at Rs. 112/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/12.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	171	14	0
Posh delivery	172	6	0
Ready Gold	113	12	0
Posh delivery	112	14	0
Sovereigns	75	10	0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The local produce market was officially closed today as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Ravji Dhanji, a member of the Grain Merchants and oil associations.

NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The Committee appointed by the Government to draft constitution and bye-laws has made a good progress and those who intend to be members are requested to send in their applications with deposits by the end of the month.

The Government has given special consideration to the members of the Seeds Traders Association, and they have not to pay deposits as the association is asked to hand over their assets to the new body. Some members do not favour this poposition and the matter is under consideration.

However it appears that it will take at least 2 months before the new association begins to function as a general meeting will have to be called to pass rules and regulations before the Government approves the same. But when the new constitution of the country comes into operation by the 26th January, the control of produce markets will pass into the hands of the Central Government.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	9	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	9	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	96	0	0
3 per cent Con	97	14	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	13	0
3 per cent 1952-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	12	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	6	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	10	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	8	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	2	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	9	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	4	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101	12	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-66	113	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent C.P 1961	97	1	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	1	0
3 per cent Bombay 1.955	100	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P. 1961-68	99	12	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109	8	0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956	113	12	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May delivery is 1350 cent points below New York May contract.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 15.

KARNAK—	
January	77.55+ 65
March	77.45+ 55
May	77.45+ 80
ASHMOUNI—	
December	79.55+ 85
February	78.90+125
April	77.00+115

NEW YORK COTTON

Trade Buying In Near Months

NEW YORK, Dec. 15

COTTON: Prices fluctuated narrowly awaiting the outcome of today's farmer referendum. Trade buying absorbed scattered hedges and profit-taking. Towards noon, the entire list steadied under the leadership of new-crop positions attributable to expectation of a referendum approval. While reports of India allocations of foreign exchange for the importation of cotton attracted attention, the market apparently unaffected by the news. In the afternoon profit-taking against new crops erased much of the morning gains but near months held steady on belated covering in December before its expiration tomorrow, further price-fixing and E.C.A. cotton authorisation to Germany, Denmark and Korea. The session closed steady with sales estimated at 175,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

December	30.30+07
March	30.23+07
May	30.00+03
July	29.50+01
October	28.02+06
Middling spot	30.93+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	30.20+07
March	30.15+04
May	29.95+02
July	29.47+05
Middling spot	29.75+05

New York Cotton March highest 30.23 at 11-50 a.m. Lowest 30.16 at 10 a.m

WALL STREET MARKET

Re-Investment Buying Support

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Wall Street again recorded an advance of transactions to one dollar today. Corrective profit-taking was more persistent during the morning and combined with modest tax selling was sufficent to halt the recent upturn. This technical correction, however, only resulted in a predominance of fractional losses which included assorted steels, motors oil, rails, chemicals, aircrafts and department stores. The balance of the market turned higher during the afternoon on buying helped by dividend money and re-investment of funds realised from tax sales.

Rails were well represented in the new show of firmness together with assorted aircrafts, minings, containers, farm implements, utilities and electric manufacturing. Some lagging groups joined the uptrend in late dealings bringing a firm close. Even steels averaged higher despite concern in some high quarters regarding reported increases in some domestic steel prices.

American telephone and telegraph	146-1/2
Amerex holding co.	31-3/4
Anaconda copper mining	28-1/2
Chase national bank	34-3/4
Firestone tyre	53
General electric	41
General motors	69-7/8
Ingersoll rand	67-1/2
International nickel of Canada "A"	28-1/8
National city bank of New York	42-7/8
New York central railroad	10-3/4
Sinclair corporation	23-1/2
Socony vaccum corporation	17
Texas corporation	62
Union carbide	44-3/4
US Smelting and refining	39
US Steel common	26-1/2
Western union 'A'	18-1/4

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 2,070,000 shares. Highest and lowest U S steel trading prices were 26-1/2 and 26-1/4 respectively.

NEW YORK PEPPER DULL

NEW YORK, Dec. 15

Black Pepper: The market was dull and a shade easier with spots offered at 1.28 dollars a pound. There was continued indifference among grinders and dealers and somewhat more anxiety among holders to obtain outlets. Following are today's closing prices:—

Black Pepper spot 1.28 asked, December 1.30 nominal, January 1.24 asked, March 1.19 nominal, May 1.16 nominal White Pepper spot 2.55 asked. July 1.16 nominal, September 1.12 nominal, October 1.10 nominal.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 15

Trading remained inactive with Malabar weak under continued lack of buying interest. Black lampong December shipment was offered at 9sh. 5d. and white muntok and sarawak at 16sh. per pound shipping weight, c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar December shipment was marked down to 965 sh., January to 955 and January/March to 945 per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom but no response came.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Dec. 15.

The Singapore Pepper market was stagnant — sellers exgodown black lampong prices being 505 dollars per picul and white muntok 875.

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Dec. 16,

Tata Ordinary 309-8, Tata Deferred 1,500, Indian Iron 30-4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-11, Bombay Dyeing 1,060 Central India 254-6, Gokak 273-12, Kohinoor 297-8, Simplex 201,, Swadeshi 276-14, Tata Power 1,483-8, Associated Cement 148-12, Belapur 219-6, Bombay Burma (Old) 335, Scindia 13-13-6. Central Bank 82-8, New India 63, Tata 2nd Pref. 137-8.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

120 Ready Japan	4	13	0
150 Ready Japan	4	5	0
120 Ready Italy	4	9	0
150 Ready Italy	4	5	0
150 D. Box Dec.	857	0	0
150 D. Box Jan.	857	0	0

TRADE AND FINANCE

STEEP RISE IN ACTIVE NOTE CIRCULATION

Paucity Of Buyers In Gilt-Edged Market

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Dec. 16

MONEY: Some evidence of the emergence of seasonal demand was furnished by the weekly statement of the position of scheduled banks issued by the Reserve Bank of India, which showed an increase of Rs. 4.66 crores in advances and a fall of Rs. 3.32 crores in their deposits with the Reserve Bank. Short-term money rates were, however, unaffected and call loans continued to be quoted at 1/2 per cent. Three months' money stood between 3/4 and 1 per cent. and six months upto 1-½ per cent. Rs. 1 crore worth of Treasury Bills were discounted this week at Rs. 0-8-0 per cent. per annum, unchanged from last week.

A steep rise of Rs. 16.15 crores in the active note circulation and a corresponding decrease in the notes held in the Banking Department are the outstanding features of the weekly statements of the Reserve Bank of India, for the period ended 9th December 1949. This is probably due to Treasury Bill maturities, with drawals for seasonal requirements and payments for exports In the Banking Department, the item of "Balances held abroad" has gone up by Rs. 6.65 crores. Bankers' deposits show a fall of Rs. 7.21 crores, whilst Miscellaneous balances are up by Rs. 1.07 crores. Investments show a rise of Rs. 2.21 crores.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India for the week ended 9th December shows a fall of Rs. 1.86 crores in Deposits. Advances have declined by Rs. 1.10 crores, whilst the Investment Portfolio of the Bank is down by Rs. 93 lakhs. The cash holding has, in consequence of these changes, remained almost unchanged at Rs. 66.84 crores.

GILT-EDGED: There was a further fractional decline in gilt-edged prices during the week on a paucity of buyers. The volume of trading was reported to be small. 3 per cent 1986 conversion loan was a shade quieter at Rs. 97-13. Among dated loans, 3 per cent. 1951/54 loan receded to Rs. 101-11, 3 per cent. 1959/61 loan was quoted lower at Rs. 101-4 and 3 per cent. 1963/65 loan at Rs. 100-5. There were sellers in 3 per cent 1966/68 loan at Rs. 100-5.

EXCHANGE: There were no interesting features to report in the rupee/sterling exchange market which continued to rule steady with limited activity. For interbank business, sellers of spot TT on London quoted 1 s. 5-31/32d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks Association were unchanged as under: Sellers of TT on London spot..... 1s.5-31/32d. Sellers of TT on London upto six months .. 1s.5-15/16d.

GOLD: In contrast to the previous week, there was greater steadiness in the forward section of the gold market owing to covering by short-sellers in the absence of any announcement regarding sales of the metal by the Reserve Bank. The ready section, however, remained fairly stabilised owing to a balancing of supply and demand. Ready gold moved narrowly between Rs. 114-6 and Rs. 113-8 during the week. January settlement gold, which was quoted at Rs. 112-5 early in the week, was gradually marked up to Rs. 113-6 at the close. Sovereigns were practically steady at Rs. 76 throughout. Floating stocks of gold are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, whilst offtake and arrivals are reported to have averaged about 5,000 tolas a day. The highest and lowest touched during the week were Rs. 114-6 and Rs. 113-8 for spot and Rs. 113-6 and Rs. 112-5 for forward.

SILVER: The silver section also ruled steady as there were no fresh supplies and demand seemed to show some signs of revival. Spot silver .999 fine moved up from the opening level of Rs. 171-14 to Rs. 174 on Thursday on short-coviering and higher upcountry advices. At the close, the quotation stood at Rs. 173-14. January settlement was quoted at a discount of 2 to 3 annas under spot .999 fine, whereas .996 fine silver was quoted 6 to 8 annas under January. Floating stocks of silver are put in the region of 5,000 bars, whilst the average daily offtake is poor at 20 bars. The New York and the London official silver quotations remained unchanged at 73-1/4 cents and 64d. throughout. The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 174 & Rs. 171-14 for spot and Rs. 173-14 and Rs. 171-12 for forward

SHARES: The share market ruled firm during the week and prices forged ahead further on all-round buying, the Finance Minister's speech at Calcutta, though non-committal having provided the fillip. A striking feature of the week was the minor spurt in the quotations of several non-speculative scrips. At the close, however, the market ruled quiet on profit-taking, resulting in widespread losses amounting to nearly half the week's total gain.

Tata Defds. were gradually marked up from Rs. 1462-8 to Rs. 1537-8 and Ordinaries from Rs. 305-8 to Rs. 315, but closed lower at Rs. 1500 and Rs. 309-8 respectively. Amongst textiles, Bombay Dyeings spurted to Rs. 1090, Kohinoors were lifted upto Rs. 307, whilst both Nagpurs and Swadeshis found strong support at Rs. 264 and Rs. 283-8. At the close, however, profit-taking caused a recession in rates. Bombay Dyeings closing at Rs. 1060, Kohinoors at Rs. 297-8, whilst Nagpurs rounded off the week at Rs. 254 and Swedeshis at Rs. 276. Bank and Hydro-electric shares also participated in the rise; Central Banks displayed good strength at Rs. 84, whilst Imperial Banks hardened to Rs. 1797-8 and Bank of India's to Rs. 172. Andhra Valleys, in the Hydro-electric section, gained to Rs. 1412-8 and Powers to Rs. 1482-8, whilst Hydros reported good business at Rs. 154. The final quotations in these sections also were slightly lower on profit-taking. Amongst miscellaneous scrips, Associated Cements moved up further to Rs. 152 and Belapurs to Rs. 229 on persistent investment support, but closed subdued at Rs. 148-8 and Rs. 219 on realising. New India's displayed remarkable strength and on good support, the quotatinon for these shares hardened from Rs. 59-8 to Rs. 66, whilst Scindia Steams, after being marked up to Rs. 14-13, reacted at the close to Rs. 13-14 on speculative selling.

CALCUTTA MARKET: After a hesitant start, the share market in Calcutta also ruled firm on a revival of speculative and investment support. The volume of trading was reported to be fairly large.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 9th December:—

	Rs
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	21,11,86,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	566.81.81.000
Time Liaolilties in India	
(i) Borrow from banks	1.47,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	267.63.71.000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,20,69,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1.55,29,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,78,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	69.89.88.000
Advances in India	387,69,03,000
Bills discounted in India	14.64.49,000

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

GOVERNMENT LOANS: Three per cent paper 97-8 Three per cent 1986 97-12 Three per cent 1953-55 102 Three per cent 1970-75 100-2 Three per cent 1966-68 100-5. Government of Travancore: Three per cent 1952-54 100-12. Government of Madras: Three per cent 1956 100-10 Three per cent 1958 100-2 Three per cent 1960 100-1-6.

BANKS: Travancore 13-6.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Mysore CD 42 Travancore 6-12.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 4-12 Periakaramalai 23-4 Pullangode 1-3 Thirumbadi 1-14 T R & T Co. 5-4 Valkundam 5-7 Waterfalls 2-8.

TEXTILES: Balasuoramania 37 Bangalore Woollen 232-8 Buckingham 154 Camodia 10-13 Coimbatore CM 126-8 Coimbatore Pioneer 108-8 Coimbatore Spg. Co. 49 Janardhana 57-8 Lakshmi 64 Madura 38-8 Mettur 315 Mysore Spun 5-14 Pankaja 86-8 Radhakrishna 152 Rajalakshmi 64 Rangavilas 48 Trav Rayons 4-6 Trichinopoly 9-1 Vasantha 99.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 67 FACT 4-9-6 India Cement 17-11 Mettur Chem. 5-12 Mysore Chem. and Pert. 7-8 Mysore Paper 10.

London Tin Dull

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The tin market was dull and slightly easier today, dealers mostly discussing the recent price spurt. Although it was generally attributed to United States purchases, dealers conjecturing whether it was private or Government stockpiling account. The market keenly awaits more definite news on the subject of future United States stockpiling policy.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Dec. 15.

Political uncertainties and difficulties over the 1950 budget weighed heavily on the markets. Features included weakness of minings and Argentines as well as advances among South African Golds. The general depressoin among domestics was relieved only by signs of resistance in chemicals. Rentes tended lower.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15

Signs of firmness could be discerned in a few sections but elsewhere, trends were indecisive and price changes narrow. The turnover was only moderate.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.

The markets had a more friendly appearance but the public were reluctant to participate. Plantations were a few points better and more interest was forthcoming for shippings. Industrials remained unchanged

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec 15.

2½ p.c. British Consols	£71
3½ p.c Conversion Loan 1961	£94-1/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£107-1/8
3½ p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1 1952	£93
Chartered Bank of India	£10-3/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£32
National Bank of India	£33-1/4

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Silver Spot and Forward both 64 pence.

Gold Bars fine per ounce £12-8-8.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

SILVER: Sales were today 50,000 ounces at unchanged 73-1/2 cents an ounce.

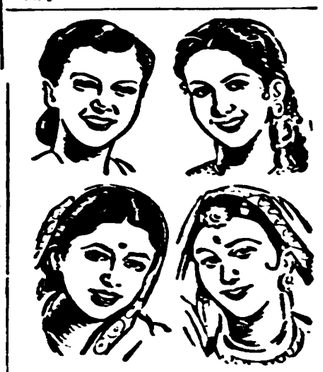
CHICAGO QUIET ON EXPECTATION OF LIBERAL TENDERS

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.

GRAINS Were less active and irregular with expectations of liberal tenders against December wheat bringing some selling near months. The hesitancy was partly attributed to the fact that most export business was completed on Wednesday although wheat business with Norway & Spain and maize with Eire is still pending. Prices later steadied on the cessation of liquidation and renewed commercial demand. Lard was stimulated by the prospects of government purchases for western Germany.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2-20
March	2.20-1 8
May	2.14-1/4
July	1.97-3 8



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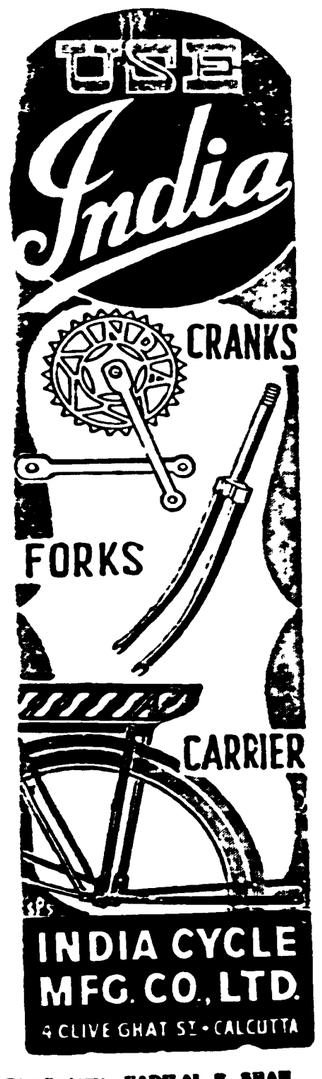

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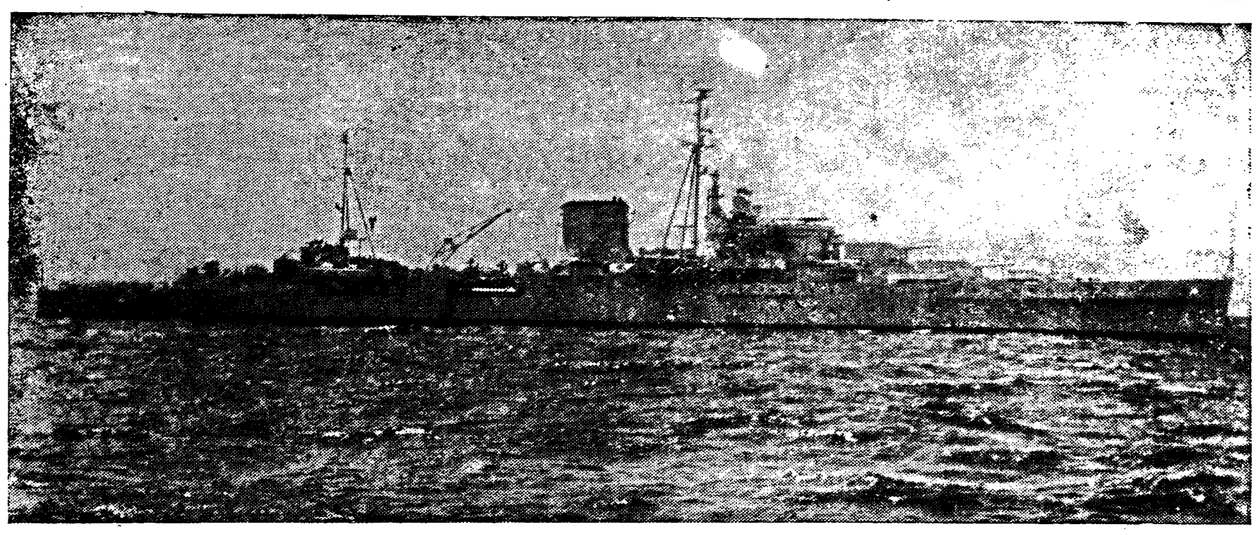
FREE INDIA'S FIRST NAVY DAY



HMIS DELHI FLAGSHIP OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

A Cruise In The Indian Ocean

In ten days our ships achieve the work that diplomats can do in ten years

Lt-Cdr. S. Viswanathan, R. I. N.

ON the 2nd of May HMIS DELHI, wearing the broad pendant of Commodore H.N.S. Brown, slipped from her buoy in Bombay for a 9 weeks' cruise in the Indian Ocean. She reached Cochin on the 4th where opportunity was taken by all on board to meet old friends and make new ones in the shore training establishment. On May 11, she left the base in her main cruise, the first port of call being the beautiful island of Mahe in the Seychelles group.

Late on the night of the 14th the Commodore Commanding RIN Squadron was "rudely shaken" by a "Flash" signal from "Minicoy Mermaid Observation Post" demanding that he make clear his intentions as he was approaching the domain of His Oceanic Majesty King Neptune. After a suitable reply, permission to proceed was granted, subject to certain formalities to be observed the next day.

King Neptune, accompanied by Queen Amphitrite, the Court Barber and other attendants of both sexes boarded the ship early on the morning of the 15th and held court with all pomp and ceremony on the FOC'SLE. An investiture for notorious service was held and among the many recipients of awards was the Commander (S) on whom the order of "CHILLI FRY" and "Rasam" was conferred. The 'Crossing the Line' ceremony was observed with great enthusiasm and a large number of officers and men were initiated.

Badges of Substantive Rating, on the left arm: left, Petty Officer; right, Leading Seaman, or other Leading rating.

Seychelles

On the 16th, at about 9 a.m. the ship anchored off Port Victoria and the forenoon was spent on official calls by the Commodore Commanding Royal Indian Naval Squadron on His Excellency the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, when he was received by a Guard of Honour from the Seychelles Police Force. The call was returned later in the forenoon, and His Excellency the Governor was saluted with 17 guns on his departure from the ship. The programme here included daily cricket, hockey and football matches against local teams, a series of social functions organised by the citizens, and the small number of Indian residents, and bathing excursions. The ship's officers much appreciated being made Honorary members of the Seychelles Club, an honour extended for the first time to an Indian Ship. After four enjoyable days DELHI sailed for Mauritius on the 20th with happy memories of a beautiful island, a sporting public and hospitable and friendly inhabitants.

Mauritius

When on the morning of the 24th Port Louis light was raised, little did the unsuspecting officers and men of HMIS DELHI realise the lavish scale on which arrangements to entertain them had been made. The ship secured at about 8 a.m. and, the day of arrival coinciding with Empire Day, the ship was dressed overall. From the quarter deck one could see several flagstaffs all decorated with bunting, the Indian Tricolour flag being very prominent. Streamers proclaiming welcome were in abundance and thousands of men, women and children were seen ashore waving to the ship.

Official calls started early in the day and when the Commodore, accompanied by the Commissioner for India, stepped ashore to pay calls on His Excellency the Governor and other local officials, he was saluted with 11 guns by the Shore Battery. A Guard of Honour was paraded by the King's African Rifles. On his drive through the streets the pavements were lined with thousands of local citizens all shouting "Jai Hind", "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai", etc.

The ship was open to visitors almost all the days while in Port Louis and it seemed that the quarter million inhabitants of the island had taken a holiday to greet her arrival. On one occasion, a gentleman was observed sitting on the quarter deck for quite a long time looking very pleased. One of the officers enquired if there was anything the gentleman wished to be done. The reply was remarkable: "I am just sitting and enjoying myself on a piece of India." This showed the Indo-Mauritiens' love for their mother country, though many of them had not had any contact with their home land for generations.

When the ship sailed on the 1st June to Zanzibar, there were no less than five to six thousand men and women waving good-bye. The morale of the local population was raised and local leaders were full of praise for the ship's company.

Zanzibar

The restful days at sea after leaving Mauritius were very welcome, but it was later realised that this was hardly breathing space, considering the scale of receptions arranged in Ports yet to be visited. When early at 06-00 on the 6th June "HMIS TIR" was sighted and she joined company there was a sigh of relief as this ship would contribute its share in so far as engagements were concerned.

HMIS DELHI and TIR entered Zanzibar Harbour and anchored at about 1200 on the 6th, the entry being signalled to the local citizens by a 21-gun salute to the Sultan of Zanzibar whose standard was flying in the port. The Commodore Commanding Royal Indian Naval Squadron paid his calls on His Excellency the British Resident and His Highness the Sultan, the latter being returned later in the day by the Private Secretary. The Resident returned the call in person and received the customary gun salute.

The ladies of all communities of Zanzibar treated the Ships' Company of both ships to a magnificent tea party, dance and music recital. This, it transpired, was a unique event in the annals of the history of Zanzibar in that most of the ladies in the past were "more behind the scene" whereas they broke the usual customs and convictions on this occasion and came out in the open to entertain the Indian ship. A full programme of sports fixtures was gone through and one wished that the Indian ships had brought a better Soccer team with them.

Dar-es-Salaam

The ships weighed anchor at Zanzibar at about 1000 on the 9th June and steamed into Dar-es-Salaam at about 1430 the same day. On the banks of the narrow entrance to the harbour were lined up thousands of men and many women in gaily coloured sarees waving an enthusiastic welcome. The proceedings in this port started with a cocktail party on board and on the subsequent days it was a question of finding enough officers and men to attend the various receptions, "Sundowners" and dinner parties.

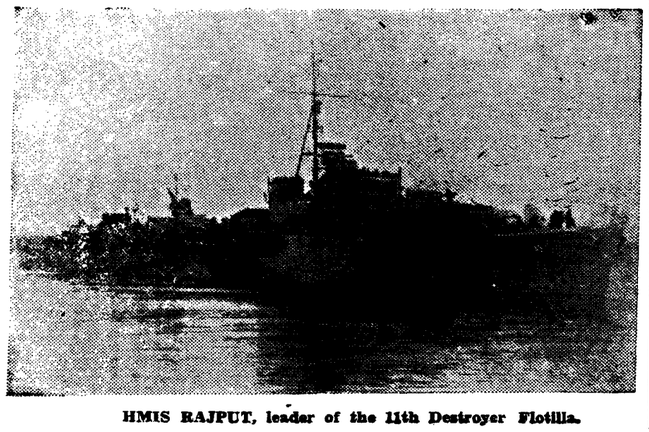
Private hospitality, particularly from the Muslim families, was overwhelming. After 4 very pleasant days DELHI with TIR in company sailed for Mombasa on the 13th June. The Commissioner for India in East Africa, Mr. Apa B. Pant, embarked on board and with his pleasant manners and easy way with men he became a popular figure.

On the 14th June at about 08-00 the ship anchored in Kilindini Harbour After the usual official calls the first day started off with lunch parties by the Rotary Club and a "Sundowner" at the Government House, given by the Provincial Commissioner. On the evening of the 16th the Commodore with about 20 officers and the squad-on cricket, hockey and football teams left for Nairobi, the headquarters of the Commissioner for India in East Africa, Mr. Apa B. Pant had made elaborate arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the visitors. Every visitor was billeted in private Indian homes and the hosts had been given detailed instructions as to where the guests were to be brought for the various parties, dinners, dances, etc., all arranged in honour of the visitors.

Aden was reached on the 27th and as the weather was very hot it was arranged that entertainments should be kept down to the absolute minimum. Nevertheless, there were several receptions arranged by representative gatherings. The spare moments gave the ships company time to indulge in an orgy of shopping.

The visit to the Indian Ocean ports was an unqualified success in more ways than one. To those Indians who had left India two or three generations ago, the independence of India was a great event and they had to wait for the visits of these ships to express their joy at the transfer of power and also obtain their first contact with New India. The visit of the Ships quite clearly stirred deep emotions.

An excellent impression was created on Europeans, Africans, Arabs, Chinese —all of whom lavishly entertained the two ships. As was said on one occasion, the ships had achieved in 10 days "the work that the politicians or diplomats can do in 10 years."



HMIS RAJPUT, leader of the 11th Destroyer Flotilla.

Science & The Navy

From the bald log afloat in the river to the mighty cruisers of today, Man has ruled the waters: a story of great achievement

By Commodore H. Drew, CBE., DSC.,
Chief Of Staff, R. I. N.

VICE-ADMIRAL W. E. PARRY. C-in-C. R.I.N.

MAN has always been a restless creature, and his whole history is one of movement and change. This has resulted in the development of many sorts of transport, first on land, later over the water, and very much later in the air.

Man first went afloat sitting astride a log. It was uncomfortable and the log had an irritating habit of turning over. With the advent of sharp implements the log could be hollowed out, and some cargo or luggage, or his wife could be embarked too.

The need for mobility opened up a fresh field; paddles, then sails appeared, bringing a host of new problems related to shape, contour and stability, and perhaps unconsciously the power/weight ratio.

So it went on down the years, as the field of naval architecture slowly unfolded, and with it the development of weapons of aggression. Mostly, the early problems could be tackled single handed by crude and puzzled thought, aided by experience.

Later, however, more and more men had to share and exchange their knowledge, their new ideas and their resources, to produce the complete ship Even then many of the steps taken were the result of experience, often bitter experience, and could not be explained in academic terms. Weaknesses in structures, failures in stability, the great difference in the conduct and effect of stationary as opposed to moving weights, were often recognised but not so often understood. Frequently they were never realised until something went wrong.

The Experts

By years of experience, as distinct from university training, some men became the experts whose help, advice and knowledge were sought by others With the advance of knowledge and the education which this knowledge made possible, a new sort of expert came into existence. He was the forerunner of the Scientist, the only difference being that the scientist of to-day uses the available information and knowledge of his subject as a starting point in the pursuit of more and yet more knowledge, more effectively than his predecessor was able to do.

It is somewhere at this point that we see a separation and the appearance of two men where one previously stood. We now have the user and the designer, the sailor and the scientist. I want to make it clear at this stage that narrowing it down to sailor and scientist is more convenient than accurate, but I have done it for simplicity.

The sailor, shipbuilder, engineer are all similar as "users" in the wider sense. The metallurgist, the physicist, the research workers in many fields such as fuels, radio, explosives, guns, aircraft and so on are in the group of experts who study the problems presented by the "users". An unforeseen result of the very detailed and extensive investigation into very many subjects which are of naval importance is that even the subjects themselves, broken down into sub-divisions require the whole-time concentration of one man to each.

For example, one man may be completely engrossed in the study of polarised light, or some new alloy, or radio waves, and in this way the old subjects of physics, metallurgy and electricity become split up into a host of special subjects, each occupying as big a place in the warship design as the parent subjects used to do. This fact is of some importance and we must make a note of it, because it has necessitated the development of a strong organisation to co-ordinate and direct the whole thing.

It is for this reason that the Government of India have deemed it necessary to create such an organisation

The contacts between sailor and scientist should be continuous, but their activities are not normally so. The joint activities fall under two headings — routine and emergency, and both occur in war and in peace. The only difference which war makes is to speed things up, since there is probably greater urgency and more money available.

Some Examples

A few examples of routine and emergency may be of interest. Early in the century the naval gunnery officers were becoming increasingly aware of the need for stabilisation in the big gun firing circuits and also for a much more rapid means of passing the firing data from the control system to the guns. Routine investigations and trials were then initiated, the experimental department at Whale Island, the Admiralty Research Laboratories and one of big armament firms all turned their joint attention to these problems, and satisfactory solutions were achieved.

An example of emergency action is the magnetic mine, used without warning early in the war. A passenger ship, with a big list of passengers, steamed over a magnetic mine near the approaches to Rotterdam Nobody knew whether it was a torpedo, a mine or sabotage. Minesweepers found nothing. As soon as the nature of the thing was ascertained the naval specialists and their scientist colleagues got to work, at the rush. A satisfactory preventive measure and an efficient means of destroying the mines were both quickly produced.

Ship Design

I will now try to give a progressive account of the various problems. Remember that I earlier used the expression "water transport having aggressive and defensive characteristics".

In ship design man has tried to imitate nature. The development of hull shapes, below water, have to a great extent resembled the bodies of fish, in order to reduce the resistance of the water New models of hulls, having newer shapes are tested in tanks, and appropriate measuring devices record the resistances as the hull is drawn through the water The ratio of length to breadth is varied as well, and the effects studied, until a satisfactory hull shape is achieved Next comes the power required to propel this hull at the required maximum speed When this has been calculated, the power unit has to be decided and the old problem of the power weight ratio has to be pursued to a satisfactory conclusion

With this arises the question of the space which the unit will occupy and the amount and type of fuel it will use. This leads to the endurance, or in other words how far the ship can steam at varying speeds without refuelling It also leads to the question of how much space in the ship the fuel tanks necessary for the endurance, will occupy

Aggression, Defence

Next we come to aggression and defence. Again let us consider nature Think of two men, the one bent upon the destruction of the other. Unless, their weapons are their hands. The length of their arms aided by some altitude or posture rapidly assumed, will represent the range at which they fight. That, however, is of little avail, and they require sight. They must not only be able to see or detect each other at armes length-for they might never meet. A man must be able to see his opponent a long way off — say from the top of one mountain to the another. Having sighted or located him, he must keep him in sight and go in pursuit, until he reaches a range at which he can attack. The design and equipment of warships has had to conform to similar requirements.

The fist and the arm have been successively replaced by sticks, stones, arrows, and guns, so that men and ships can now fire at each other at ranges of many miles. The eyesight is augmented by opucal instruments and by radar. Research into many branches of these subjects has been proceeding for years, and must continue to do so for many more, as the practical sailor from his experience finds the need for changes or for improvement, or for something completely different.

In the approach to all these problems it is necessary that the scientist is not only told what the problem is, but that it shall be presented to him in a proper way. This has been revealed many times because on investigation, a badly presented problem has either been found not to exist, or to be something quite different to the thing described. It is, therefore, necessary that the modern naval officer shall have some considerable academic and scientific background of his own, so that he can recognise a problem, probably have a very shrewd idea of the best line to pursue in its solution, and be able to present it clearly and concisely in a form which the scientist can use

the need for a strong navy

By Lt-Cdr. N. Krishnan, DSC, RIN

THE wealth of a nation and the prosperity of its people are dependent very much on its ability to trade with other prosperous countries. In the case of India, such trade has essentially to be sea-borne by virtue of her geographical position. As long as ships remain the cheapest safest and quickest means of transportation between distant countries, the need for a large merchant fleet will be very great.

Her Merchant Marine must therefore develop side by side with other fields of her national activity. The Government's decision to build up the tonnage of the Marine to the two million mark as rapidly as possible is therefore a very wise and timely one.

At present, India is dependent to a large measure on other countries for many of the necessaries of her national life. In order that her industrial potential and other untapped sources of wealth may be exploited to the fullest extent she must have technical help, machinery and other capital goods so as to be able to get her industrial machine into gear. Today India is deficient in petroleum products and food. For many years more she will have to continue the import of military stores such as aircraft, guns, tanks and ammunition before she is able to manufacture them locally. It is hoped, however, that more and more of her overseas trade will be carried by ships wearing the tricolour.

Cap badges: Left: Confirmed Petty Officer, after one year's service as Petty Officer. Right: Chief Petty Officer.

Obviously the best way to prosecute a war is to aim at the maximum measure of success with the minimum of national effort. By this is meant the utmost economy in the use of our forces so that national life may be dislocated as little as possible and national energy conserved for speedy readjustment and rehabilitation after the war. Such a saving of effort is best achieved by economic warfare aimed at snapping the vitality of the enemy's war potential, thereby gradually reducing his will to resist and thus generally, preparing him for the "Coup de grace."

STRANGULATION

One can readily imagine what will happen if India's essential sea-borne trade is interferred with in any way. It will be nothing less than economic strangulation and the gradual cessation of national activity and possibly of national life itself. If she should get involved in a war, the enemy is bound to strike her where it will hurt most. He will attempt to starve her out by sinking the ships that carry her supplies. Naturally this should not be allowed to happen.

India must have a Navy of sufficient strength and power so as to be capable of ensuring the freedom of the seas and the free flow of materials that are a vital necessity for the successful prosecution of the war.

SEA-LANES DENIED

On the offensive side, another role of the Navy is to deny to the enemy the use of the sea-lanes of communication. He may carry his merchandise either in his own ships or in neutral ships. But in either case, we are allowed by International Law to enforce an economic blockade against him and to paralyse his trade. It will be readily seen that in order to carry out this form of warfare, a strong and powerful Navy is necessary.

It is absolute fallacy to imagine the control at sea can be established by a Navy which is only slightly superior to that of the enemy. In a straight fight, a superior force with sufficient moral and weapon power will be able naturally to defeat the enemy.

But sea warfare is very dissimilar to land warfare in that seldom are the two opposing forces ranged against each other for a conventional trail of strength. A weaker maritime Power will obviously avoid a decision in battle at sea. It will maintain the bulk of its forces intact in the safe sanctuary of its ports protcted by its coastal batteries, and will thus constitute a menace as a "force in being."

To meet this menace, we must necessarily maintain superior forces in particular areas so that the enemy may be "contained" within his own maritime zone. But even without attempting to challenge our maritime forces in battle, he may and does allow his individual units to break out into the vast expanse of the ocean and try to cripple us by sporadic attacks on our shipping. This will greatly strain our resources as adequate escorts become necessary to counter his threat.

A BASIC PRINCIPLE.

Defence in depth is one of the basic principles of modern sea warfare. It is vitally important to keep the enemy at a distance and thus to prevent him from attacking our ports and cities and so crippling our war potential. It is best to carry the war into the camp of the enemy, as far away from our home-land as possible.

Accordingly, we must have a Navy that possesses preponderant hitting power as well as high mobility, i.e. ability to move quickly to a required place and operate from it for as long as may be necessary. Such a Navy must be capable of bringing to action and annihilating the enemey whenever he ventures forth into the sphere of our maritime control.

Since the attainment of Independence, there is a resurgent spirit in India that is steadily and surely asserting itself and we look to the future with optimism and abounding faith in her greatness. Her economic and industrial potential is beginning to get into stride. Her overseas commerce is also increasing day by day. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and prosperity. A strong and powerful Navy as a symbol of such vigilance is a positive insurance for a bright future.

HMIS TIR-Training Ship in RIN.

THE SEA IN INDIAN HISTORY

Down The Ages From Bhoja To East India Co.

by Lt. S. P. Sharma, RINVR, Naval PRO

THE influence of the sea on the course of Indian History is a fascinating angle on the subject which still awaits full elaboration at the hands of competent scholars; but a vast amount of detail is being accumulated by the labours of archaeologists, epigraphists and numismatists.

It is now well established that for more than 30 centuries India has been using the sea whether for trade purposes or for those of conquest or of missionary activity. Evidence to this effect is both direct in books and in art, and indirect in literature Indian and foreign. No more than a glimpse of it however can be given in the course of a newspaper article like this.

YUKTI KALPA TARU is a compilation by Bhoja (6th century AD) of the wisdom current in his time regarding the art of shipbuilding. It sets forth the sizes and the kinds of ships then in vogue, and describes the materials of which they were built. Incidentally, it says that "no iron (is to be used) in holding or joining together the planks of bottoms intended to be sea-going vessels, for the iron will inevitably expose them to the influence of magnetic rocks in the sea.....' Apart from Sanskrit, Pali literature also contains numerous references to the maritime prowess of the ancient Indians.

In Indian Art

Several representations of ships are contained in old Indian art. The earliest of these are the Sanchi sculptures of the 2nd century BC, followed by those in the Kanhery caves of the Andhra period, roughly 2nd century A.D. the Ajanta Cave paintings range over a thousand years from the 2nd century BC to the 7th or the 8th century AD. and Cave 2 among them, which is placed in the 6th and 7th century AD has a very large number of paintings of ships and shipping activities.

Again Borobuddur in Java, the temple of which is dated the 6th or the 7th century AD has sculptures shown in splendid relief of ships etc., depicting the colonisation of the country by Indians in the early centuries of the Christian era.

In the pre-Mauryan period the peoples with whom Indians traded were the Phoenicians, Jews, Assyrians, Greeks, Egyptians and the Romans. The chief exports from the country were embroidered woollen fabrics, coloured carpets, silk, cotton cloth coarse or highly refined, pepper, cinnamon etc. In fact, India seems to have supplied mainly luxury articles. By way of imports, she lacked nothing that the foreigners could supply, and therefore, payments to her were mostly in the form of precious metals of which, Pliny complains, there was a drain to her from the Roman Empire.

On the eve of the Mauryan period, Alexander was able to despatch his army down the Indus by means of innumerable boats made of local wood, and by local ship-builders who were all government servants. Chanakya says in his ARTHA SASTRA that under Chandra Gupta there was what may be called a Board of Admiralty which looked after both inland navigation and oceanic. It was under a Superintendent whose duties regarding the collection of dues from ships, harbour regulations, and the safety of ships are all given in considerable detail.

The Andhras

After the Mauryas came the Andhras (200 BC to 250 AD) under whom flourished both overland and seaborne trade with western Asia, Greece, Rome and Egypt on the one hand and with China and the East on the other. Trade with the west appears to have been at its highest between Augustus and Nero (68 AD) for it is mostly coins of this period that are found in south India which was the part of the country engaged in the trade. Of these centuries, Peryplus of the Erythrean Sea says that Indian ships were to be seen in East African, Persian and Arabian coasts.

People all round the coast of India seem to have participated in seafaring activities at one time or another; thus the Tamils, the Kalingas and the Bengalis on the east coast and the Cheras (the Malayalis) and the Gujeratis on the west. In fact, the whole of south-east Asia was at one time colonised by these peoples. A regular stream of Buddhist scholars and pilgrims also kept going or coming between India on the one hand and China, Japan and Burma on the other. And their route was across the seas.

The immediate cause of the Arab invasion of Sindh is now recognised to be the piratical activities of the people of the west coast. Marco Polo in the 13th century says that the Coromandel coast was a great centre of pearl fishery and that the Gujerat coast was a nest of pirates. He also complains of Hindu pirates at Socotra. In the 15th century Abdurrazzaq describes Calicut as "one of the greatest shipping centres of the world in this period" and Nicolo Conti says "the natives of India built ships larger than ours, capable of containing 2000 Butts and with five sails and as many masts". In the 15th century or in the earlier part of 16th the rulers of Ahmedabad were "really the lords of the sea".

Left: A good conduct badge, awarded after every four years of service with satisfactory conduct, upto a maximum of three badges. Right: Badge of specialist qualification on right arm, Anti-Aircraft gunnery rating Third Class.

Moghul Period

During the Moghul period, particularly under Akbar, the chief shipbuilding centres were Bengal, Kashmir Thatta, Allahabad and Lahore but, of ccurse, the ships constructed were for river navigation. The Naval HQ of Akbar were at Dacca in Bengal. At one time 3,000 armed vessels and boats were located there in order to protect the Bengal coast against the depradations of Arakanese and Portuguese pirates, who were a constant source of harassment to normal trade under Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb also. Another shipping centre of this period was Masulipatam from where ships sailed with merchandise for Burma, Ceylon, Persia and the Maldives. On the west coast Surat had ships always ready to carry pilgrims to Mecca free of charge.

Shivaji realised quite early during his time that unless he developed his power on the seas he would not be able to keep his kingdom together, particularly in the face of the Siddis of Janjira, a rocky island, 45 miles to the south of Bombay. And when he had "put the saddle on the ocean" he found that maritime activity was quite a profitable one. The high water mark of Maharatta naval power was reached in the early years of 18th century when Kanoji Angria was in command of the Maharatta fleet.

Not the least among his own exploits and those of his successors were (a) the capture of the Governor of Bombay's armed yacht in 1712, (b) the capture of the "DERBY" in 1735 with a large cargo of naval stores, and (c) the capture in 1754 of a Dutch vessel with all its ammunition. The Maharatta Navy was quite powerful in the western waters till 1755 when an expedition under Admiral Watson succeeded in destroying it.

East India Company

Under the East India Company, Indian shipping received a great impetus. In 1735, the Company's shipbuilding yard at Surat was transferred to Bombay and also considerably enlarged. In this yard were built not only ships for the Bombay Marine, but also ships of the line, frigates and smaller vessels for the Royal Navy. Of the durability of the ships thus built, Lt. Col. Walker wrote in 1811: "It is calculated that every ship of the Navy of Great Britain is renewed over 12 years (but) it is well known that teak-wood built ships of Bombay last 50 years and upwards". The East India Company also revived shipbuilding in Bengal principally at Calcutta. From 1780 to 1800 no less than 35 ships are said to have been built there with a total tonnage of over 17,000.

Of the ships thus built in India, a Frenchman F. Batazar Solvyns wrote in his book "Les Hindous" in 1811: "In ancient times, the Indians excelled in the art of constructing vessels, and the present Hindus can in this respect still offer models to Europe—so much so that the English, attentive to everything which relates to naval architecture, have borrowed from the Hindus many improvements which they have adopted with success in their own shipping..... The Indian vessels unite elegance and utility and are models of patience and fine workmanship". After 1840, no large ships were built in India and the Indian Marine was abolished in 1863 soon after the assumption of the Government of India by the British Crown.

CAPT. (S) K. L. K. ROW, RIN
Director of Supplies.

CAPT. B. S. SOMAN, RIN
S.O. 12th Frigate Flotilla.

CAPT. A. CHAKRAVARTI, RIN,
Co 11th Destroyer Flotilla.

About The Warship

It's a Different Sort of Vessel: Smaller, Faster and Deadlier: Mobility First Need

By Capt. R. D. Katari, RIN
Chief Of Personnel

TO the man in the street in India, a ship is an object made of steel that floats on water and moves on it. It also means something that conveys passengers, and sometimes goods, from one place to another across the seas. He cannot conceive of any other type of ship.

When some people learnt that I was in the Navy and in a ship, they have asked me such questions as "How many passengers can you carry?" "How many life-boats do you have?"

This is not said in any spirit of disparagement, but only as a statement of fact. The average Indian has not the opportunity of knowing much about ships. Until I joined the training ship "Dufferin" for instance, I had never seen the sea, and that holds good of the majority of our countrymen who have gone to sea.

"IS THAT ALL?"

Some of the more curious among the public ask, "What is the biggest ship in the RIN?" When they are answered the next question is "What is its tonnage?" The reply however that it is in the region of 7,000 fills them with surprise and the invariable exclamation is "Good Heavens! Is that all?" Some of the P. & O. liners that come to Bombay are over 20,000 tons!"

It is proposed, in this article, to explain to the layman, in simple terms, what exactly a warship is and in what way it differs from a merchant ship.

We will start with a clear statement of fact. A warship does not carry cargo nor passengers — certainly not passengers. A warship is, as its very name indicates, a ship of war, whose primary function is to fight. Every single man on board such a ship of war has a clear-cut duty to perform when she goes into action.

MERCHANT SHIP

A merchant ship is designed to provide the maximum amount of room for cargo (if she is a cargo vessel) and, if she is a passenger boat, for passenger accommodation and the lounges, smoking rooms and other luxuries that go to make for the comfort of passengers. The only limitations to her size are imposed by (a) depth of water and berthing facilities in visiting ports, (b) manoeuvrability for berthing purposes, and (c) running cost compared to its income-earning capacity from carriage of cargo or passengers and mails.

TOTALLY DIFFERENT

Totally different are the considerations that weigh in the designing of a warship, be she a battleship or a frigate. One of the primary requisites of such a ship is a high degree of mobility and manoeuvrability. This fact necessarily restricts the size of the ship and correspondingly increases the power of her engines which generally speaking take up more room than in a merchant ship of similar size.

Having thus restricted the size of the ship, the next consideration is to put into her the maximum amount of fighting equipment that she can take. Modern developments in Naval warfare have produced a large variety of weapons, all of which are required for successful action, whether offensive or defensive against an enemy force. We have guns for surface action, long range and close-range, anti-aircraft guns, asdics and depth charges to be used against submarines, torpedoes, radar, wireless and a host of other devices, large and small. All of these are electrically operated, and this involves the fitting of powerful generators and associated equipment of an intricate and elaborate nature.

When the ship goes into action every single item of these weapons should be capable of being used. To this end, a very large number of officers and men are required to form her 'crew'. A good example to illustrate this is India's 7,000 ton Cruiser "DELHI", which has a war complement of about 700 officers and men — a much larger number of persons than is carried by any merchant ship, cargo or passenger of that size.

STORES

There is one other major item that takes up a good deal of room in a warship, and that is stores. These comprise ammunition for guns, food for the large number of persons forming the 'crew', water and fuel.

It is thus seen that a warship must, as a general rule, be small compared to her mercantile counterpart, and yet accommodate within her a vast amount of equipment, stores and personnel. The living accommodation, therefore, is the reverse of luxurious. It is the barest minimum compatible with the requirements of hygiene and habitability; and in war, with the necessity of an inflated complement, it is definitely overcrowded.

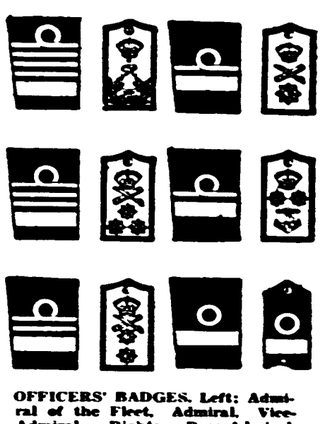
Besides it does not permit of such luxuries as life-boats. The only boats that are carried are intended to provide communication with the shore while in harbour, and to ensure saving the individual who happens to fall overboard. This does not mean that if a ship happens to sink, everybody on board goes down with her. There are other devices like life-rafts and floats, which may not be as comfortable as life-boats but are adequate.

RIGOURS OF BATTLE

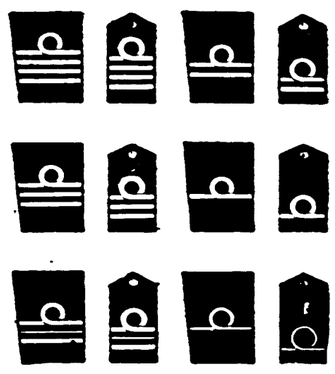
There is another aspect of the design of a warship which is worth mentioning. It is an essential requirement that a warship should be capable of withstanding damage from enemy action as much and as long as possible. Further, if damage is suffered, it is essential to ensure that her fighting power and mobility remain unimpaired as long as possible. These two requirements influence the design of a warship as much as do the requirements of room explained earlier. In order to minimise damage, particularly to the vulnerable parts of the ship, sections of her hull are armour-plated.

To ensure the mobility and the stability of the ship in spite of damage under water, she is subdivided, particularly in that portion of hers that is below the water level, into "cells" or watertight compartments. By this means, even if damage causes the ship to take in water, the flooding is restricted to only one of these compartments, and the stability (or "floatability") of the ship is only very slightly impaired.

It is hoped that this brief description will help the layman to appreciate the sort of vessel a warship is, and also understand the kind of life the Indian Naval Officer or rating leads when he is afloat.



OFFICERS' BADGES. Left: Admiral of the Fleet, Admiral, Vice-Admiral. Right: Rear-Admiral, Commodore 1st Class, Commodore 2nd Class. The rank of a Naval Officer is shown by the gold stripes worn on his sleeves if in blue uniform, or on his shoulder straps if in white uniform.



OFFICERS' BADGES. Left: Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander. Right: Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Warrant Officer ("Commissioned Officer" in the Royal Navy).

THE NAVY CATCHES YOU YOUNG AND TRAINS YOU INTO A MAN

Your Education In The R.I.N.

By Inst. Capt. W. I. Saxton
O.B.E., R.N.

TO many people the word education brings to the mind the drudgery in their childhood and youth of learning all sorts of apparently useless facts—Arithmetic, History, Grammar and so on. But education means much more than that. It means the development of the whole man, of his today, his mind and his spirit or personality, so that he beomses, a valuable member of society, skilled in his work, well informed and a good friend and neighbour.

Now the Navy claims that it takes a man a long way on this road. Naturally some go much further than others but few leave the Navy without being better in body, mind and character. How is it done? The answer is found in three things; first the training which is given; second the kind of life a man leads and lastly the experience he gains.

CATCHES YOU YOUNG

The Navy believes in catching him young. A boy is easier to train at 15 or 16 and fits into a new life more happily at that age than later on. So that is the best age to both for officers and ratings. Every body has so much to learn that only those who have had a good start and reached a fair standard of education can be recruited.

The jobs which have to be done in a ship are extraordinarily varied and almost every one has to be a specialist of some kind—Navigators, Gunnery experts, Wireless operators, Cooks, Engineers, Electricians, Writers these are only some of the specialist jobs and all of them require appropriate training. But some parts of training are the same for everyone. Good food, physical training, drill and plenty of games combine to give a healthy body which is under perfect control.

Then there is the training of the mind. Thos ewho come in at 15 or 16 mostly do a lot of schooling, learning the things which are specially important as a foundation for further training. The schooling therefore covers English, Mathematics and Science, and also such things as Geography, Civics and current affairs so that they may be well informed about the world in which they live and may learn of their duties and privileges as citizens of this great country.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Side by side with these things come the beginnings of professional training in Seamanship, gunnery, electrical work, wireless etc., depending on the branches they are to join. The preliminary training which has been described above is done ashore and lasts about 15 months. Some branches take longer and in particular the Artificers who are very highly skilled engineering craftsman take 4 years.

Training ashore is followed by a period of training and probation afloat. Here some of the most important lessons are learnt. The professional training is continued but along with it men must learn how to live in a ship. No matter how big the ship is, everyone in her must live in the closest possible contact with others. A ship must be a happy family where everyone must give of his best for her and for his ship-mates. The man who is selfish or conceited soon finds that it does not pay and learns to put the good of the ship and of his messmates before his own wishes—and that is the finest kind of education.

SELF-CONTAINED UNIT

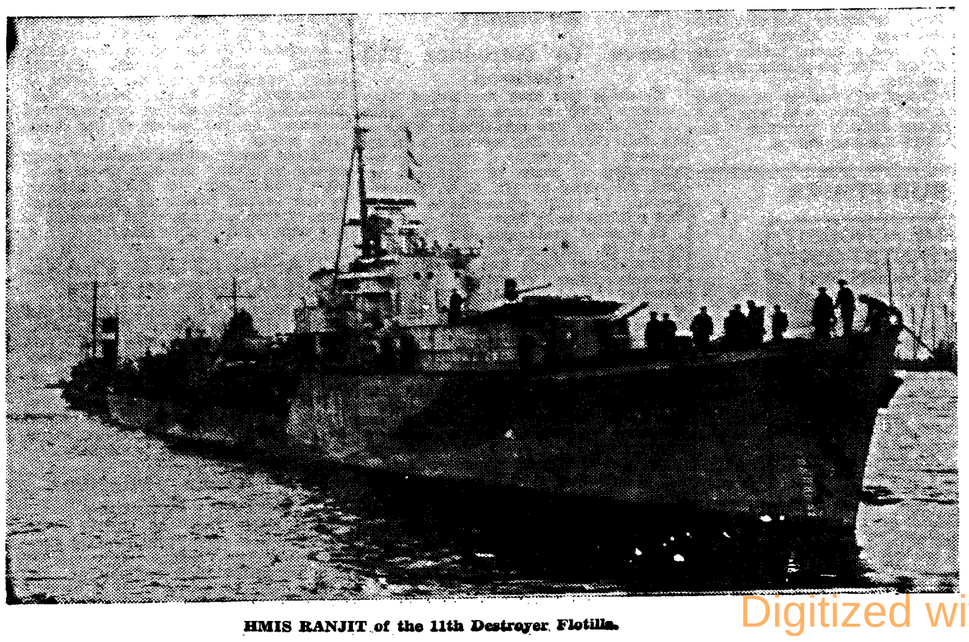
A ship is a self-contained unit and among its officers is a schoolmaster who is available to help men to carry on with their formal education. Much of this is on a voluntary basis for the benefit of those who want to take the examinations which are a necessary preliminary for those who wish to secure promotion. In addition the schoolmaster looks after some of the broader aspects of education. He is in charge of the library and will usually arrange such things as lectures on current affairs, and also circulate information about the places which the ship visits, covering such topics as history, places of interest and the like.

One of the best things about the Navy is the opportunity it gives to visit new places whether in India or Africa or Ceylon, Australia or even England and Europe. This is something for which people who are not fortunate enough to be in the Navy pay a lot of money, and undoubtedly the experience of new countries, new people, new sights and strange food, customs and ideas is in itself a magnificent education and broadens the outlook in such a way that few other things can.

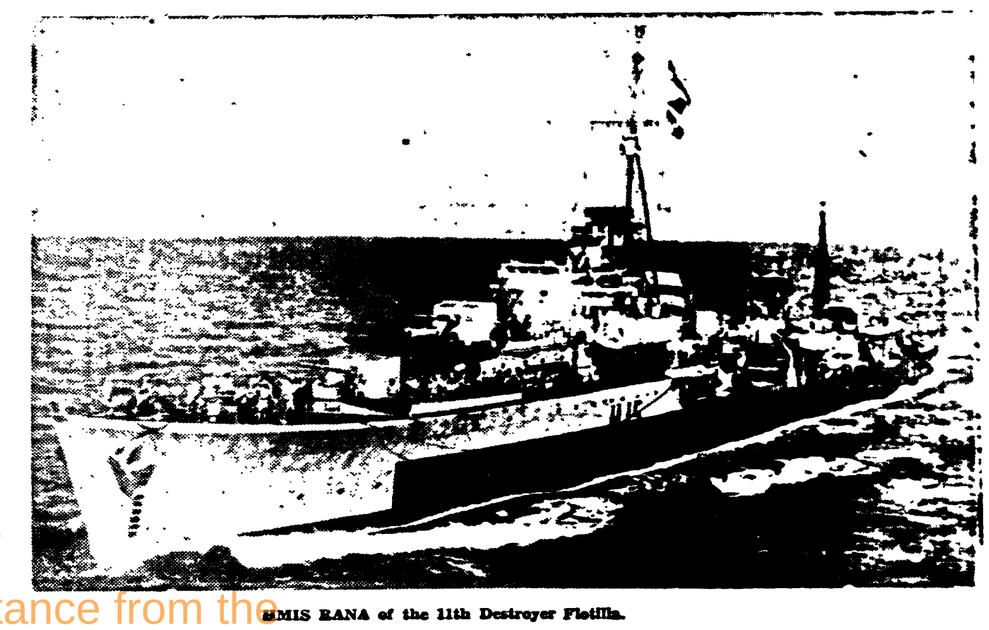
For some years it will not be possible to provide all forms of training in India and most officers and a number of ratings will have to go abroad for the purpose. This means a fairly prolonged stay in England.

NEVER SEEN THE SEA!

In the space available it has only been possible to describe life in the Navy and the training which is given in the most general terms. The details vary greatly according to the Branch and the age of entry. It should be added that the great majority of people in the Navy had never seen the sea before they joined, but this does not seem to handicap them. They come from all parts of India, from the Punjab and the far South, from Bombay and Bihar even from as far a field as Nepal. And when, at the end of their Service they return to settle down at their homes it is fair to expect that they will return with much that is valuable; with, maybe, a useful trade; but in any case they will be educated in body, mind and character and far better equipped to take their place as citizens of India.



HMIS RANJIT of the 11th Destroyer Flotilla.



HMIS RANA of the 11th Destroyer Flotilla.

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AUSTRIAN ENVOY CALLS ON NEHRU

Dr. K. Pereira, Austrian Charge d'Affaires called on the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at New Delhi, on December 15, to present the letter of appointment signed by the Foreign Minister of Austria. The picture shows: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reading the letter of appointment given to him by Dr. Pereira.

FINE SAND MIXED WITH GRAINS?

"No Information," Says Food Minister

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16. (PTI):

MR. RAFI AHMED Kidwai, Communications Minister, said in Parliament today in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that for the period April 1949 to August 1949, a sum of over Rs. 21 lakhs was paid to internal air mail companies for carrying air mail.

The amount paid to railways from April 1, 1949, to October 2, 1949 was over Rs. 16.67 lakhs. The total weight of mail carried by air for the seven months from April 1949 was 3,136,737 lbs.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, said in reply to Mr. Sidhwa that a site measuring about eight acres had been reserved at Jorbagh, Lodi Road (New Delhi), for the construction of a modern hotel. Negotiations were expected to conclude with the East India Hotel Limited very soon. Government would have no financial liabilities. The proposed hotel will be able to accommodate about 400 persons.

Mr. Sidhwa: Is it a fact that the Taj Mahal Hotel (Bombay) also submitted a scheme on condition that prohibition would not be allowed to be implemented.

Mr. Gadgil: Not only the Taj proprietors but many others wanted assurances of that kind. The only assurance that could be given was that the hotel management must respect the law of the land. (Hear, hear), and the only exception that was possible was in the case of foreigners.

INFERIOR FOODGRAINS

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, said in reply to Mr. Sindhwa that the Government of India had issued instructions to all provincial governments to see that there was no mixture of inferior quality grains or any other stuff in foodgrains. A number of complaints had been received from consumers that the grain sold in the rations shops was not of a satisfactory quality.

Government had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Maitra to go into the question of improving and preserving the quality of the grains and the Committee had already toured five provinces. Personally, Mr. Jairamdas was not satisfied with the quality of the grains that were being distributed.

Mr. Mhandekar: Is it a fact that fine sand collected from river beds is mixed with foodgrains?

Mr. Jairamdas: I have no information but if there are any specific cases brought to my notice. I will go into the matter.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, said in reply to Mr. Sidhwa that a scheme for an underground railway for Calcutta was recently prepared by a French concern and was at present under the scrutiny of the West Bengal Government.

Mr. Kidwai said in reply to Seth Govind Das that facilities for sending telegrams in Hindi had already been provided at Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Gaya, Jubbulpore, Kanpur, Nagpur and Patna. The question of extending the facility to other stations was under examination. The next places to be selected were Delhi and Jaipur.

Replying to a supplementary, Mr. Kidwai said that this was not an experiment. It was the introduction of the national language and he hoped the time would come when telegrams would be sent only in the national language (Cheers).

Mr. Gadgil said in reply to Seth Govind Das that the total hydro-electric power generated in the country in 1948-49 was reported to have been 2,391 million kw hours. During 1949-50, the Provincial and State governments were expected to add another 138 million kw hours to it.

WHEAT TALKS NOT YET OVER

Pandit Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava asked whether any negotiations were going on with the U.S.A. for the import of one million tons of wheat to build up a reserve at the Centre. If so, was it proposed to import the same on barter or cash basis?

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said in a written reply that as the negotiations had not yet concluded, it would not be in the public interest to say anything more on this matter at this stage.

3 Poona Papers Asked To Keep Security Deposits

BOMBAY, Friday.

Security deposits have been demanded by the Government of Bombay from the publishers of three newspapers of Poona, the daily "Kal" the bi-weekly "Kesari" and the weekly "Akhand Bharat" and the keepers of the respective presses where they are being printed.

In the case of the Kesari, the security amount is Rs. 5,000 each from the publisher and the keeper of the press and in the case of the other two periodicals it is Rs. 500 each from the publisher and the keeper of the press.

Action followed the publication of the article entitled "National Victims of Capital Punishment" in the issue of the Kesari of Nov. 15, of the article entitled "Let the Three Souls Attain Salvation" in the issue of the "Kal". of 16, and of the article entitled "Hanged, But Whom?" in the issue of the Akhand Bharat of Nov. 20 1949.

A COMPREHENSIVE BILL ON LABOUR

Mr. Jagjivan Ram's Promise

NON-OFFICIAL DAY IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today discussed non-official bills. After discussion, the House postponed indefinitely Seth Govind Das's bill to ban the slaughter of cattle.

Mr. R. K Sidhwa withdrew two bills introduced in the last session, one providing for the setting up of a provident fund for certain kinds of employees and the other for penalties for forced labour. The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, assured the House that he would bring forward a comprehensive piece of legislation on the subject.

After disposing of non-official business, the House resumed consideration of the official bill to provide for the recovery and restoration of abducted persons.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru charged Pakistan with having "killed" the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the subject. Every speaker agreed that whatever be the attitude adopted by Pakistan, India should continue her humanitarian work of recovery and restoration.

Replying to the charge that the Government of India had adopted a weak policy in dealing with Pakistan, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar quoted a letter written by him to the Pakistan Government in which he had appealed to that Government "in the name of humanity" to speed up recovery work.

Short of retaliation and war, said Mr. Ayyangar, all that the Government of India could do was to persuade that country to so act in connection with this matter as would be consistent with its claim to be a civilized government. He hoped that whatever had happened in the past, the rate of recovery in Pakistan would improve in future.

Mr. Ayyangar had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

Mr. Sidhwa's motion for reference of his bills on Provident Fund and Forced Labour to Select Committees led to assurances from the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram that the Government themselves would initiate legislation in that regard in due course. Mr. Sidhwa then withdrew the bills.

PROVIDENT FUND

The first Bill related to provision of grant of provident fund to workers by their employers at a rate 6 per cent on total wages.

The second Bill referred to ban on forced and compulsory labour. Mr. Sidhwa said that Government gave an assurance that they would appoint a Committee to investigate the matter and the Committee had not so far been appointed.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that a Special Officer who had been appointed to go into the question had submitted his report and the Labour Ministry thought that the appointment of a Committee would unnecessarily delay the matter. Legislation would not solve the problem and only social consciousness of the people concerned would eradicate the evil.

In certain provinces certain laws permitted forced labour and the Government of India had directed them to repeal those laws.

Mr. Sidhwa felt that the Minister's assurance was halting and it was unfair to the social workers who had done yeoman service in this regard that the Government should consider that the evil existed because of absence of adequate social consciousness. Nevertheless, he would withdraw the Bill in view of the asurances given by the Minister.

ULTRA VIRES?

When Seth Govind Das moved a Bill to preserve the milch and draught cattle of the country, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised a point of order holding that the Bill was 'ultra vires'. He said that the subject matter of the Bill fell within the purview of provincial legislature and there was no doubt that the Bill was 'ultra vires' of the Central Legislature.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar, Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair, ruled that a point of order could only relate to the proper conduct of the House and the Chair was not competent to rule whether a particular legislation was 'ultra vires' or not to the House.

Seth Govind Das said that he was not withdrawing the Bill and then spoke on the benefits of the measure.

POSTPONED

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Agriculture said that the Government had appointed a committee to deal with the question of livestock preservation and the Committee had recommended two sets of measures, one for the useful stocks and the other for the rest.

The Government were advised that the Centre had no power to legislate in this regard and had therefore sent the model bill to Provincial Governments for adoption. There was room for improvement of the bill also and he was prepared to consider suggestions, in respect of Centrally administered areas.

The Minister therefore suggested postponement of the consideration of Seth Govind Das's bill. (The House agreed to the suggestion and postponed it to an indefinite date).

LIMITATIONS

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa then moved for consideration of his bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said that he was in sympathy with the principle of the bill. The subject matter came within the purview of the Provincial Legislature and the Central Legislature was not competent to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Sidhwa expressed his satisfaction with the statement and did not move for consideration of the bill.

The House then resumed discussion on Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's motion that his bill providing for recovery and restoration of abducted persons be taken into consideration.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena (United Provinces) while welcoming the bill said that the Government had not done what it should have in the matter of recovering non-Muslim women from Pakistan. He recalled the decision of the Government to impose economic sanctions against the Government of South Africa for its racial policies.

He also referred to a reported proposal that the Government would cut off all economic ties with Pakistan following the latter's refusal to stop barges loaded with jute and bound for India. Yet, it pained him to know, that in the matter of abducted women the Government had taken no such strong step. He wanted an assurance from the Government that proper and adequate steps would be taken to recover abducted women.

ENGINE OF OPPRESSION

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam) said that the "intention and the principle" of the bill were commendable, but the procedure for recovery of abducted persons laid down under it would make it an "engine of oppression".

The police officers had been given arbitrary and final power to be the sole judge of the fate of an abducted woman. This would be like "throwing somebody into the fire from the frying pan".

Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan (Madras) said that it was absolutely necessary for India to go on with the work of recovery but care should be taken to see that the powers given to the police were not abused and that women who really did not want to go back were not compelled to do so.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru agreed that whatever Pakistan did, India must fulfil her moral obligations. The Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the recovery of women, he said, had been killed by Pakistan so far as Pakistan was concerned.

The life of the bill should be limited to two or three years, said Pandit Kunzru.

Mrs. Renuka Ray (W. Bengal) supported the view that regardless of Pakistan's record, India should carry on her work of recovery.

At 4.40 closure was moved by Mr. C. Subramaniam and carried by a majority vote.

NO RETALIATION

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar replying to the debate, said he was glad to note that the principle and spirit underlying the bill had been welcomed generally and that criticisms had been directed only towards particular portions of the bill.

A great deal had been said about the failure of Pakistan to implement the provisions of the agreement entered into between the two Dominions. There was some kind of substance in that criticism and he himself had drawn the attention of the House to this aspect of the matter.

The possibility of holding the recovered abducted Muslim women as hostages was a policy which no civilised government should adopt. The Government of India had throughout set their face against anything which implied a policy of retaliation in dealing with this question.

DECLARE WAR

Mr. Algu Rai Shastri (U.P.) suggested amidst cheers from a section of the House that India should declare war on Pakistan on this issue.

Mr. Ayyangar: That is a very brave suggestion and I compliment him upon having the temerity to suggest that in this connection. But he must remember that in this particular case, we are not the monopolist of virtue and the other Dominion not the monopolist of vice.

He would try to take up with the Pakistan Government the suggestion that a matronly woman should be on the Tribunal "and if it is possible for us to come to an agreement upon it, we shall make the necessary changes in the constitution of the Tribunal".

Mr. Ayyangar had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

Bill To Hang All Blackmarketers

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16. (PTI).

Death penalty or transportation for life is recommended in a bill which was introduced by Prof. K. T. Shah in Parliament today for "tax-evaders and black-marketers in India".

This bill was one of the eight bills for which Parliament today granted leave to non-official members to introduce.

A bill introduced by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa sought to establish a council of the press of India to safeguard the freedom of the press.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury wanted abolition of death sentence as a mode of punishment.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava suggested ban on the manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's two bills sought to provide for protection, maintenance, custody, education and employment of children and make provision for employment and training and to establish a comprehensive youth employment service.

Boundary Tribunal's Next Meeting

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (PTI): The Indo-Pakistan Boundary Disputes Tribunal concluded its sitting in Calcutta today when it heard India's case regarding the river Mathabhanga for the second day.

The Tribunal will resume its sitting in Dacca on January 4 to hear East Bengal-Assam dispute regarding the Patharia Hill Reserve Forest.

WAS IT HINDI OR HINDUSTANI?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16. (PTI).

Seth Govind Das, President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was today asked in Parliament by a fellow-legislator whether he was speaking in Hindi or Hindustani.

While Seth Govind Das was commending to the House his Bill to protect milch cattle, Mr. P. T. Chacko (Travancore) raised a point of order that the Assembly rules permitted speeches only in English and Hindustani. For other languages, the Chair's permission should be obtained (Cheers).

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, said that so far as he was concerned, "Hindi and Hindustani are the same". (Laughter).

Mr. Bharathi: Will Seth Govind Das admit that?

Mr. Kandekar: The word "khyal" (opinion) used by Seth Govind Das is an Urdu word and so he is speaking in Hindustani.

Seth Govind Das proceeded to explain his points without replying to the question.

TAXATION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

Provinces & Centre To Exchange Information

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, today presented to Parliament the report of the Select Committee on the Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States and Amendment) Bill.

Among the changes made in the Select Committee is one permitting the Income-tax Department to disclose information concerning assessees to an officer of the Provincial Government for the purpose of enabling the Provincial Government to levy or realise any provincial tax.

The Select Committee understands that reciprocal provision for passing on information by Provincial Taxing Authorities to the Income-tax Authorities has been or is being made by provincial governments.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE South Indian Railway has allowed passengers to smoke if they secure permission from others in their carriage. I am surprised that this very considerable rule should have evoked a storm of protest from persons who should know better. After all, there is no point in catering to the smoker to the extent of punishing the others. In this, Hitler had the right idea. According to Gedye, when Schusnnigg, the nervous cigarette chain-smoker, appeared at Berchesgarten, Hitler forbade him peremptorily to smoke. "Smoking," observed the Fuehrer, "is more anti-social than drinking. I can tolerate a man drinking but it is insufferable that he should smoke in my presence. In the one case, the drinker hurts only himself, in the other, the smoker puffs it into the eyes and nostrils of everyone near him." The report is vague about what constitutes permission. But I take it that one objector ought to keep the compartment smoke-free. I do not see why even inveterate smokers should resent this civic restriction. They need to be socially educated.

But, since the terrain is South India, may I be permitted to suggest other restrictions which are equally necessary for peaceful travelling. Most of my South Indian friends are given to having their food cooked in their compartment. This is one of the inflictions of ANNAPURNA and other economic cookers. Home cooking, sar, said one dear old fellow, is so much superior to hot-1 meals. Now true though this is—and I should not complain considering I have been a frequent beneficiary of this practice,—it can be an awful nuisance to fellow-passengers when the cooker gets going and the smoke and smell of oil and food gets round the compartment. If the S.I.R. desired to eradicate the smoke nuisance, why not ban train-cooking?

On the other hand, if it is just a move to make passengers more considerate of their fellows, and other passengers more comfortable, then there are many things which should be attended to before cigarette-smoking is tackled, and—well, travel and find out for yourself if you do not know.

It is not puritanism as some writers have understood it but purely personal prejudices which seem to influence both the acts and interests of our Governments. And this is what makes it all so irksome.

INFORMAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER CODE

Conclusive Debate On Monday: Nehru To Participate

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16, (PTI).

THE Congress Party has decided to complete consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Hindu Code on Monday.

This decision is understood to have been taken today after a two and-a-half hour meeting of the party under the presidentship of Prime Minister Nehru.

An attempt to adjourn further discussion sine die is stated to have been lost by an overwhelming majority, only three voting for. Decision, to complete consideration of the Select Committee's report is said to have been carried 55 voting for and 15 against. Other suggestions mooted, but not pressed, included reference to Provincial and State Governments.

It is expected that the Bill will be referred to an informal committee consisting mostly of members of the Select Committee as well as prominent opponents and supporters of the Code both inside and outside Parliament.

Pandit Nehru is expected to participate in the debate on Monday.

In view of today's decision by the party, much of the "sting" may be taken out of Monday's debate.

LEGALISING SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Leave To Introduce Bill Refused

Breaking age long convention, Parliament today refused to grant leave to introduce two non-official bills, one by Seth Govind Das seeking to impose certain restrictions regarding the marriages of males of advanced age and the other by Mr. H. V. Kamath seeking to make attempts at suicide not punishable by law.

In a brief statement, Mr. Kamath argued in support of his idea that Indian Penal Code was conceived by Macaulay after Christian religion: some of American States did not regard attempt at suicide a heinous crime; Gandhi's fast unto death in legal sense was an attempt at suicide and to punish a man for attempting at suicide was a perverted way of reforming him. He did not want to encourage suicides but the causes should be removed. They should be reformed by persuasion and not by punishment.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhry opposing it said that it was an attempt to revive Sati and those who abetted the commission of crime would receive encouragement. Further, Hindus believed that those who committed suicide would become "ghosts and evil spirits and would be a terror to everybody".

The House refused to grant leave to introduce the bill. Mr. Kamath claimed division. Seven members stood up in favour. Many others voted it down.

Mr. Kamath: I want the names to be recorded.

Mr. Bhopindra Singh Mann: Their names will be recorded in heaven.

HISTORIC AND HUGE SUCCESS

U.S. Delegate's View On Pacifist Conference

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): The World Pacifist meeting which concluded its first session at Santiniketan a week ago was today described as "historic" and "huge success" by three delegates to the meeting who are now in Delhi.

The delegates, who were speaking at a reception arranged by the local committee for the World Pacifist meeting are, Mr. Richard B. Gregg (U.S.A.), Mr. Erik Ewalds (Finland) and Dr. Mrs. Tomico Korah (Japan).

Dr. Mrs. Tomico Korah, one of the leading statesmen of Japan, said here today that India's spiritual message as interpreted by Lord Budha and Mahatma Gandhi always had profound influence on the minds of the Japanese people.

"Atom bombs which destroyed most of our economy," she said in an interview", "have left us more convinced of the lasting nature of India's message of love and peace. In fact this is our only sheet anchor now."

CRASH-LANDED PLANE RESUMES FLIGHT

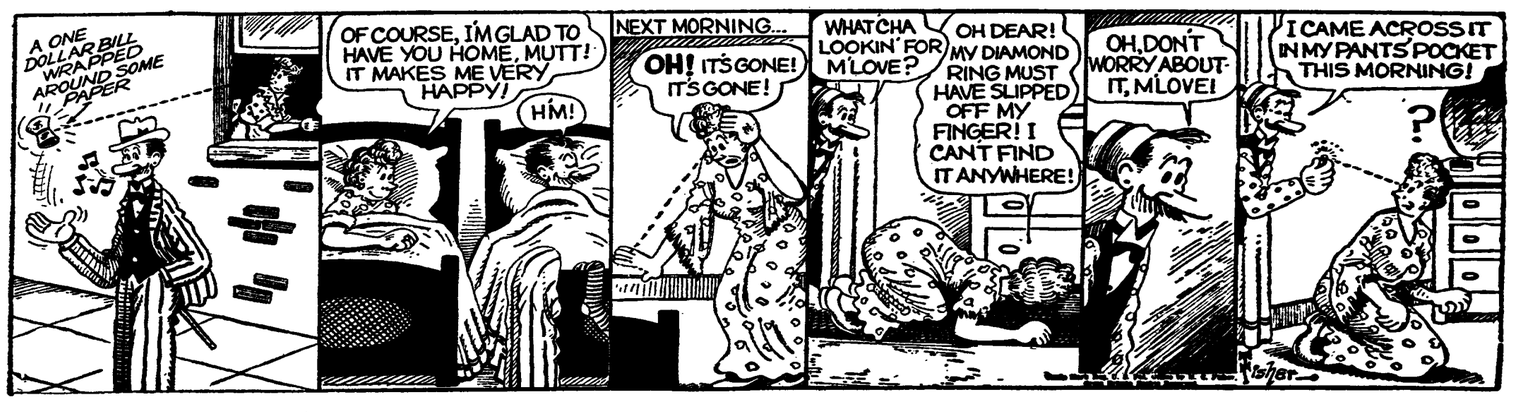
PARIS, Dec. 16 (PTUI-Reuter): An Indian Dakota which crash-landed because of engine trouble and bad weather at Orly airport, Paris, on Wednesday resumed its flight to India today.

The aircraft, on courier service between India and Britain, and piloted by Squadrin leader C. I. Dutta had a crew of eight and one passenger.

Two Assam Ministers Resign: Economy

SHILLONG, Dec. 16 (UPI): Two Ministers and four Parliamentary Secretaries of the Assam Government have submitted their resignations in ment's drive for economy, it is learnt. connection with the Assam Govern-

MUTT AND JEFF—They Say It Does Happen Sometimes—I Dunno! By BUD FISHER


A ONE DOLLAR BILL WRAPPED AROUND SOME PAPER
OF COURSE, I'M GLAD TO HAVE YOU HOME, MUTT! IT MAKES ME VERY HAPPY!
HM!
NEXT MORNING...
OH! IT'S GONE! IT'S GONE!
WHAT'CHA LOOKIN' FOR M'LOVE?
OH DEAR! MY DIAMOND RING MUST HAVE SLIPPED OFF MY FINGER! I CAN'T FIND IT ANYWHERE!
OH, DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT, M'LOVE!
I CAME ACROSS IT IN MY PANTS POCKET THIS MORNING!
?
Fisher

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